# The Centre Reporter.

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## NEW BALLOT LAW

### HOW WE WILL VOTE AT THE COMING ELECTION.

**The Revised Law More Simple and the Ballot Much Smaller Than Last Year.**

On Saturday evening the State Department sent out to each board of County Commissioners in the State sample ballots and blanks necessary to be used under the amended ballot law. Under the provisions of the ballot law, as amended by the last Legislature, the work of voters at the coming election will be much less intricate than at the last two elections. The official ballots will, of course, be considerably smaller, as but seven offices are to be filled, but the method of voting has been simplified very materially and but little excuse remains for incorrect marking, a reason seized upon in February last for throwing out many ballots when the count was in progress.

The voter can now vote a straight ticket by simply making a cross (x) in a circle placed at the head of each column of candidates, instead of being compelled to make his cross after the party denomination above each group of candidates. For instance, at the last November election the voter voting a straight ticket was compelled to make eight crosses, one each above the groups devoted to Presidential electors, Congressmen-at-Large and Judge of Supreme Court, District Congressmen, Senators, Representatives and other county offices.

In splitting his ticket the voter has only to make a cross in the square at the right of the name of each candidate voted for, care being taken not to mark in the circle at the head of either column. The Prohibition candidates will this year have a column of their own and a blank column will be provided on the official ballot in which to write the names of candidates nominated by nomination papers or for whom the voter, for some reason desires to cast his ballot.

An amendment that will obviate the throwing out of so large a number of ballots as hertofore, provides that, "if a voter marks more names than he is entitled to vote for an office, or if for any reason, it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for any office to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for such office, but shall be counted for all other offices for which the names of candidates have been properly marked.

**School Appropriation Decreased.**

The school appropriation to many districts in the state having been smaller this year than last numerous complaints have been filed in the department of public instruction, and Superintendent Schaeffer has found it necessary to explain the cause of the decrease. He says: "The total increase in the number of taxables in the state has decreased the rate per capita so that unless a district has more taxables than in 1889 it will remain less than last year. The rate per taxable in 1892 was $3,452-1000 and in 1893 it is $3,323-1000. The tide of population is from the country to the city and the triennial assessment for 1892 shows a marked decrease in the number of taxables in many country school districts and causes an annoying diminution in their share of state appropriation.

**Pennsylvania Day.**

Governor Pattison's proclamation appointing Thursday, September 7, as Pennsylvania day at the Columbian exposition, and his invitation and request that the citizens of the Commonwealth shall visit the Fair on that day and unite in making it worthy of Pennsylvania, presents the matter fairly and fully. The Governor makes an earnest appeal to all our citizens who can be present to do so. No doubt the attendance of Pennsylvanians will be very large. The programme for the day includes addresses by distinguished citizens of the state, noted for their oratorical gifts, and a reception by the Governor at the Pennsylvania building.

**Mifflinburg's Big Time.**

Golden Eagle Day at Mifflinburg has been changed to Saturday, September 2nd, instead of the 4th. Special trains will be run for the occasion and a large number of Castles from all parts of the state will likely participate in the festivities of the day. Mifflinburg is widely known for its hospitality and the guests may expect royal entertainment on this occasion.

**Making Cider.**

The cider press at the station is kept running this week, grinding into cider the many bushels of apples which were blown from the trees by Monday nights' storm.

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## THE NEW BALLOT.

A Cross (X) marked in the square at the right of *the name of each candidate*, inside the line enclosing the column, *indicates a vote for each candidate thus marked.*

If a Cross (X) be *marked within the circle* it will be *equivalent to a mark opposite every name* in the column. Those who do *not* desire to vote a *straight ticket* must *not mark* a cross *within the circle* at the head of the column.

| FOR A STRAIGHT TICKET ○ MARK WITHIN THE CIRCLE. | FOR A STRAIGHT TICKET ⊗ MARK WITHIN THE CIRCLE. | The voter may insert in the column below, *the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot* for whom he desires to vote. |
|---|---|---|
| *DEMOCRATIC.* | *REPUBLICAN.* | This column is for the use of voters desiring to vote for candidates other than those whose names appear printed on this ballot. |
| *STATE TREASURER.* [Mark One.] | *STATE TREASURER.* [Mark One.] | *STATE TREASURER.* [Insert One.] |
| Mortimer F. Elliot. | Benjamin F. Jones. | |
| *JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.* [Mark One.] | *JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.* [Mark One.] | *JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.* [Insert One.] |
| Thomas B. Kennedy. | Wm. Wood. | |
| *SHERIFF.* [Mark One.] | *SHERIFF.* [Mark One.] | *SHERIFF.* [Insert One.] |
| Jno. P. Condo. | John F. Harter. | |
| *COUNTY TREASURER.* [Mark One.] | *COUNTY TREASURER.* [Mark One.] | *COUNTY TREASURER.* [Insert One.] |
| John Q. Miles. | R. T. Comley. | |
| *REGISTER.* [Mark One.] | *REGISTER.* [Mark One.] | *REGISTER.* [Insert One.] |
| Geo. W. Rumberger. | J. E. Rickard. | |
| *RECORDER.* [Mark One.] | *RECORDER.* [Mark One.] | *RECORDER.* [Insert One.] |
| W. Galer Morrison. | J. L. Holmes. | |
| *COMMISSIONERS.* [Mark Two.] | *COMMISSIONERS.* [Mark Two.] | *COMMISSIONERS.* [Insert Two.] |
| Geo. L. Goodhart. | James B. Strohm. | |
| T. Frank Adams. | M. F. Riddle. | |
| *CORONER.* [Mark One.] | *CORONER.* [Mark One.] | *CORONER.* [Insert One.] |
| Dr. H. K. Hoy. | Dr. Tobin. | |
| *AUDITORS.* [Mark Two.] | *AUDITORS.* [Mark Two.] | *AUDITORS.* [Insert Two.] |
| H. W. Bickle. | John D. Wagner. | |
| W. H. Royer. | Dr. E. S. Dorworth. | |

NOTE.—The above is a reduced size of the form of ballot that will be used at the November election, this year. The Prohibition ticket will also be printed in full, but was omitted on this form on account of lack of space. The names for State Treasurer and Judge of Supreme Court were put in to fill out. The regular party nominees have not yet been made for those two offices.

### THE THIEF CAUGHT.

**The Robber of Contractor Crage Caught at Paddy's Run.**

Last Thursday intelligence reached Lock Haven that $11,000 in money was stolen at Cross Forks, Clinton county, from Fred Crage, the contractor who constructed the Kettle Creek branch of the Sinnemahoning Valley railroad.

John Billy, the man who stole the money, was captured at Paddy'y Run, at the home of Mr. McGill, two miles from the Philadelphia & Erie railroad Saturday morning by Chief of Police Lee Berry, of Renovo, John Rooney, constable of Noyes township and Hugh McGowan. Billy had $10,600 in his possession when arrested, having got rid of $400.

The money was in envelopes in two satchels. Five hundred men were employed on Contractor Crage's work, and the money was intended for paying off the men. The contractor went to his boarding house near Lyman Run, where he retired at 11 o'clock and on arising in the morning discovered his loss. The thief was at once suspected to be a shrewd Greek named John Billy, who has been in that vicinity for over a year. An alarm was at once given and the whole force of the camp was aroused and a thorough investigation began, with the above result.

Contractor Crage believes that the thief was concealed under the bed, because the door was thoroughly bolted before he retired, but upon awakening in the morning it was open. He offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the thief.

**Mifflin County Deaths.**

At Alexandria, August 11th, Mrs. Catharine S. Baker, aged 90 years and 9 months.

In Yeagertown, August, 7th, Alice M. Ferguson, aged 20 years.

In Menno township, August 18, Mrs. Matthew Patton, in the 65th year of her age.

In Menno township, August 19th, Mary, wife of Josiah Peachey, aged 34 years.

**In Good Condition.**

The ground is now in fine moist condition for plowing and sowing, and the cisterns are filled with water. Credit Monday nights' rain for it.

**No Services.**

There will be no services in the Presbyterian church at this place on next Sabbath afternoon, owing to the absence of their pastor, Rev. H. C. Baskerville.

**Pioneer Minister Dead.**

Rev. Abram Krause, one of the pioneer ministers of the Evangelical Association of North America, died at his home in Williamsport a few days ago, aged 70 years.

### WAR GOVERNORS WILL MEET.

**Those of Four States Expected at the Veterans' Reunion.**

At the veterans' reunion soon to be held at Lake Winnipesaukee, New Hampshire, by the Soldiers' Association of that state, four of the nineteen war governors are expected to participate—Curtin of Pennsylvania, Sprague of Rhode Island, Holbrook of Vermont, and Bery of New Hampshire. At the breaking out of hostilities in 1861 there were thirty-four states. Eleven seceeded and four border states were neutral or divided in their allegiance. The remaining nineteen had "war governors," that since popular expression being used to describe those governors to whom the Federal Government appealed for troops and for financial aid, and who, by their diligence and energy, pushed forward the enrollment of volunteers and assisted in other ways the success of the Union forces.

Andrew G. Curtin, war governor of Pennsylvania, was one of the best known executive officials in the United States during the period of hostilities, and was one of the most vigilant aids of the Federal Government, especially during the period that the southern counties of Pennsylvania were menaced by the presence of Lee's troops.

**Bellefonte's New Railroad.**

The *Centre Democrat* says: By this time over five miles of railroad track have been laid from near Bellefonte eastward on the Central railroad of Penna. The engine and construction train is running over a portion of the road carrying supplies. For ballast cinder from Valentines furnrce is being used. The bridges at the eastern end of the line are being rapidly completed.

**Reformed Minister's Death.**

Rev. David Shoemaker died at Stoystown, Somerset county, on last Saturday evening. He formerly was pastor of the Jacksonville charge. His remains passed through Centre Hall, by rail, on Tuesday, for burial at Aaronsburg.

**Will be Torn Out.**

Within the next ten days the fish dams in the Juniata river from Millerstown to Clark's Ferry will be torn out by direction of Fish Commissioner Ebel. Because of the low stage of river there are more fish dams in the Juniata this year than for a number of years back.

——Lewis Grimm, a son of Reuben Grimm, of Madisonburg, has come in from Kansas to visit his old home.

——Rev. H. C. Baskerville attended a session of Huntingdon Presbytery which was held at Bellwood on last Tuesday.

### A FEARFUL CYCLONE.

**Great Destruction of Life and Property—Struck Eagles Mere, in Penna.**

Monday night's cyclone started in the West Indias and was one of the severest that yet struck the southern coast. At Savannah, Ga., the damage is reported at $10,000,000, and from 40 to 50 lives lost. Twelve vessels were blown high and dry on the marsh.

The city of Charleston was flooded and some 8 lives were lost. The streets were strewn with all kinds of wreckage. At Kernersville, N. C., 100 houses were wrecked. All the telegraph wires along the coast were down.

At Eagles Mere, a fine summer resort on top of the mountains, in Sullivan county, Pa., the storm was very severe. One cottage, that occupied by Judge Wilson, of Philadelphia, was totally demolished, and the judge was painfully injured. The full force of the wind struck the cottage, cleaving it horrizontally through the middle as if by a knife, the first story being blown from under the second. Several other cottages and a barn were badly damaged and the Hotel Raymond suffered the breakage of all the windows on one side. The storm lasted only a short time and was about a quarter of a mile in width, as was shown by the swath cut through the forest. Many of the cottagers were almost panic stricken.

**Entrance Free.**

We have authority from Mr. Thomas, superintendant of the Bellefonte Central Railroad, for saying that on the day of the Veteran picnic, Saturday September 2nd, all veterans and their friends who come for the special purpose of attending the picnic can enter the grounds of Hunter's Park without the payment of the usual entrance fee. There is no room upon the grounds for vehicles and they must be hitched outside, but those who come in that way will, for the day, be admitted to the grounds free. This does not apply to persons who come for the base ball game in the afternoon or for any other purpose than to attend the Veteran picnic. This exception is made in behalf of the old soldiers and their families and friends.

JAS. A. BEAVER, Pres.

**Quay Fixes It.**

Senator Quay has fixed the Republican state convention which met at Harrisburg this week. Judge D. Newlin Fell, of Philadelphia, was put down for Justice of the Supreme Court and Col. S. Jackson, of Armstrong, for State Treasurer. The convention as usual, ratified Quay's nominees.

**The President Ill.**

Reports are out that President Cleveland is ill, then again it is contradicted that his case is any way serious. An operation was performed on his jaw, a piece having been removed from same.

## SILVER BEATEN

### REPEAL OF THE PURCHASING OF THE SHERMAN SILVER LAW.

**The Wilson Repeal Bill Will not Likely be Acted Upon.—The New Rules for the House a Decided Improvement.**

WASHINGTON, August 28.—No surprise was felt by anybody when the House passed the bill for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law. So nearly all of the members had announced in advance how they would vote that the result was a foregone conclusion days ago. The man who accepts this action of the House is an indication that a majority of its members oppose silver as money makes a mistake. It indicates nothing of the kind. On the contrary, an overwhelming majority of the House favors bimetalism, as will be shown by future legislation. Those who voted for repeal did so because they agreed with President Cleveland in believing that the purchase of silver bullion by the government was the main cause of the country's financial troubles and that it ought to be stopped, if for no other reason, because the business sentiment of the country is so strongly opposed to it.

Although the Wilson repeal bill will now go to the Senate it is not probable that it will be acted upon, because the Vorhees repeal bill, with the clause declaring Bimetalism to be the policy of the United States, is already before the Senate, and is more preferable to the democratic leaders in the Senate. Although the opponents of unconditional repeal still maintain a bold front in the Senate, since the great silver speeches of Senators Vorhees and Hill, last week, both of whom took strong ground in favor of repeal, the sentiment in favor of repeal has been steadily growing, and it is now the general opinion that a majority of the Senate will vote for repeal when the bill can be voted upon, but when that will be no man can safely predict, certainly not until after there shall have been one of the most memorable struggles in the annals of the Senate, as the Senators from the silver-producing States will make use of every known parliamentary weapon to prevent a vote.

The new rules for the House are a decided improvement upon those of the last session, although the changes have been few. Although few in number the changes are important and were all made with one object in view—the lessening of the power of the fillibusterers to do mischief. One of the most far-reaching of the changes is that which makes one hundred a quorum when the House is sitting as a committee of the whole and gives this committee authority to limit debate, an authority which under the rules of the last Congress had to be obtained from the House, which could not act without the presence of a constitutional quorum.

The Senate has been, in accordance with its usual practice of taking things easy, adjourning from Friday to Monday each week, but Senators Vorheees and McPherson, of the Finance committee, have given notice of the intention of that committee to oppose the loss of another working day until the two bills reported from the committee shall have been disposed of. The two bills are those for the increase of national bank currency, and the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law. The first now has the right of way, but Senator Vorhees has said that he would move to side-track it and take up the repeal bill if any disposition is shown to use it to postpone action on the repeal bill.

Secretary Herbert can see no good reason why an agent of the Carnegie Steel Company, even though that agent be a naval officer "on leave," shall be furnished free of charge with a desk in the Ordinance bureau of the Naval department, where he has access to all the plans of the department. So he has notified Lieutenant Charles A. Stone, the Carnegie agent, that he can no longer use the Navy department building for his private office.

President Cleveland returns to Washington this week to remain until the close of the extra session, and when that will be depends on the Senate.

It has not yet been definitely decided whether the House shall go right ahead with general legislation, or wait for the Senate to act upon the silver question, but it will be this week.

The House Ways and Means committee will, at its meeting this week, map out a tariff programme and decide whether the tariff shall be revised upon the information now at hand or hearings be granted to those interested in proposed changes.

The committee on Banking and Currency will this week decide whether a bill for the repeal of the tax on State bank currency shall be favorably reported to the House. It is stated that a majority of the committee is opposed to repeal at this time, largely because of the disturbed financial condition of the country.

**WHAT "FREE COINAGE" MEANS.**

As the term "free coinage" is now on every one's lips, while doubtless there are many who do not comprehend it, it may be well to give the public a concise explanation of it. As short and clear a definition as can be given is that from the Philadelphia Evening *Telegraph:*

"The fundamental conception of free coinage is that the United States government shall receive at the mints gold and silver in any quantity, at any time, and from any consignor, shall manufacture the metal into as many dollars as it will make and shall return these dollars to the consignor, making no charge for the service. That is free coinage in its specific simplicity, and, as will be observed, it has nothing to do with the ratio of silver and gold, the intrinsic value of either metal, or any such complicated and vexatious issues."

The general idea which all silver men, populists and so on, have is to make plenty of cheap money and pay nothing for the labor. In other words the silver men belong to that class of statesmen who will soon advocate the duty of the government to buy the farmer's wheat and turn it into flour, or his potatoes and convert them into starch—all for nothing.

Truly, this is a great country and full of the broadest humor, sometimes taken seriously.

**Pennsylvania Day.**

The World's Fair Commission having decided on Thursday, September 7th, as the day which they desire to have formally celebrated and designated as Pennsylvania Day, the Pennsylvania railroad company, in pursuance of its usual custom, takes pleasure in announcing that, for the benefit of those wishing to participate in or attend the ceremonies, the extremely low rate of one fare for the round trip will prevail from all points situated on that company's lines within the borders of the state.

Tickets for the occasion will be good only on the special train leaving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m., September 5th, and reaching Pittsburg at 10:25 p. m. Stops will be made at principal stations and connections may be made from points on the branches of the main line. The composition of the train will be first-class standard coaches. Chicago will be reached by the special train early in the afternoon of the next day, and the return coupons will be good for passage on trains leaving Chicago at 3:15 and 11:30 p. m., on or before September 13th.

**State Notes.**

Senator Cameron has returned from his visit to Virginia and adheres to his formerly expressed opinion of the silver question. He will vote against the repeal of the Sherman law.

The lifeless body of John Clapper, an aged North Woodberry township farmer, was discovered hanging from the rafters in an outhouse on his premises recently. The cause assigned for his suicide is hereditary insanity. Both his father and his grandfather before him having died by their own hands.

A mysterious document is on file at the state treasury which cannot be opened until July 4, 2000. It gives notice of a certain sum deposited with the Girard Trust company, Philadelphia, to the credit of state by a peculiar testator, who stipulated that the letter should not be opened until 2000.

**Favorable Outlook.**

The Sheman silver bill is sure to be repealed—the house has passed the repeal and the senate will do the same. The next will be the repeal of the McKinley tariff, as promised in the Chicago platform, and then the people will be able to judge whether the Democratic policy is a wise one. Just now we are living under Republican laws yet. We predict that the business affairs of the country will improve—give Cleveland's administration a chance to get under headway.

**A Rainstorm at Last.**

The first regular rain storm, for a good many weeks, set in last Monday night. It rained quite heavily all night and the wind was very high. Cisterns and wells, no doubt, were replenished, and as a prolonged rain is now in prospect, the springs will also be reached and the cry for "water, water" will cease.

**Crushing Stone.**

The stone crusher is now at work, just below town, chawing up rocks for a top dressing for the pike through town.

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## THE NEWS.

Robbers tortured J. N. Bolles, a Pulaski, Tenn., farmer, until he delivered one thousand dollars he had withdrawn from bank. ——J. G. Rhodes, proprietor of the Rhodes House, at Girard, Pa., while speeding his horse, was struck by a train and killed. The horse, a valuable animal, was also killed. —— Mrs. Argus B. Weaver, of Buffalo, was shot at Drumbo, Ont., by burglars. ——Miss Mary Bowen, a Salvation Army leader, was arrested in Patterson, N. J., charged with a brutal assault on a little girl. ——At Camp Knox, Ky., Mrs. Martha Mahon poured coal oil all over her dress and applied a match, and was burned to death in a few minutes. ——John McCormick committed suicide at his home in Albany, by cutting his throat with a piece of window glass. He was despondent over his non-success in securing work, was unmarried, and about thirty-nine years old. ——State Bank Commissioner Briedenthal, of Kansas, has issued a circular notifying the banks in his jurisdicton that such New York banks as refuse to honor drafts in cash are legally insolvent. ——The Ford County Bank, of Paxton, Ill., with liabilities of $98,500, and assets of $154,000, assigned.

An attempt to wreck the Philadelphia and Erie express was foiled, and the desperadoes captured. ——Health representatives of the government, state and city, united in a proclamation that there is no yellow fever in Pensacola. ——A fire in Benton, Ill., destroyed seventeen business buildings, involving a loss of $150,000. ——Seidle's large spoke works at Mechanicsburg, Pa., were destroyed by fire. Loss $20,000. ——Daniel C. Brinton, of Philadelphia, was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the meeting held in Dixon, Wis. ——A cut of ten per cent. was made in the wages of the employes of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company. —— The bonded warehouse of Jacob Hartzeler, at Rome, Pa., was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, consisting of 650 barrels of whiskey. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $15,000. Origin believed incendiary. ——Dr. D. G. Foster, surgeon of the Fourteenth Regiment N. G. P., and one of the best-known physicians in Western Pennsylvania, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head at his home, at Crafton, Pa. There is no known reason for the deed. He leaves a wife and two children. The deceased was forty-three years of age. ——Fire destroyed property to the value of $75,000 in Nashville, Tenn. —— Fire in the main department of the Erie Association houses destroyed a large amount of frozen fish and appliances. The fishing of Annie Laurie was also burned. Loss, $30,000; insurance about one-half.

Dan Munroe was killed near his store at Danville postoffice, in Louisiana, by J. G. Jones. ——Two barns and several outbuildings on the model farm of Hon. James Focht located in Panther Valley, three miles from Cressona, Pa., was destroyed by fire. Twenty-three head of cattle, three mules, ten pigs and several hundred fancy breed chickens perished in the flames, and all the agricultural implements, including a steam thresher were burned, as was the entire season's crop. Loss about $18,000; insurance light. ——A warrant was sworn out in Sioux City for the arrest of E. M. Donaldson, the fugitive president of the Marine Bank, who established a chain of banks in Iowa and Kansas. ——In an eastern-bound Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe train which passed through Lajunta, Col., was a Wells Fargo express car containing $1,400,000 in gold coin. The treasure was watched by a number of heavily-armed guards. ——The 8th of next month is the time set for the execution of the nine Choctaws convicted at Wilberton in June. Private advices from Washington state that they will not be shot at all; that Gen. Armstrong, who has long been in the Indian service, will visit the Choctaw Nation and look into the affair.

A colored woman and her two children were burned to death in a cabin near Charleston, Mo. ——Prof. F. C. Anderson, an aeronaut, was fatally injured by a fall from the top of Snoqualmie Falls, Washington. ——George A. Daly, the well-known American, who, while employed on the Mexican Central Railroad as locomotive engineer, accidentally ran over and killed a man near the City of Mexico four months ago, has been released from prison by the Supreme Court. ——Three-fourths of the town of Birdseye, Ind., was destroyed by fire. ——The extensive hardware house of Wm. Starr's Son & Morrow, in Halifax, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $125,000; insurance $80,000. Rufus Keating, a fireman, fell from a ladder and was fatally injured. ——Treasurer Curpain is reported to have absconded with a million dollars given to him to pay the Choctaws. —— Judge Simonton, in the United States Court in Greenville, S. C., declared the Dispensary law, so far as it forbids common carriers to deliver intoxicating liquors in the state, void and contrary to the Interstate Commerce law. ——Paul Smith fired into a clump of bushes near Oleopolis, Pa., and killed his younger brother, Albert, who was lying there.

## FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

### L. J. Bovee and Party Run Down by a Lehigh Valley Train.

An accident occurred at Leroy, N. Y., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad crossing of Lake, in which five persons were instantly killed. There names are:

L. J. Bovee, Mrs. L. J. Bovee and daughter, Miss Ola Bovee, Miss Nancy Wyckes, of Le Roy, and Miss Emma Bowden, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Bowden, of New York city.

The Bovees are one of the wealthiest and most prominent families in Genesee county. At 10 o'clock the five started with a spirited team to drive to church.

As they reached the Lehigh Valley track the eastbound Lehigh Valley express train came along at a speed of nearly fifty miles an hour. Mr. Bovee did not see it until he was too close to check his horses.

Mr. Bovee made a frantic effort to get across the tarck, but the engine struck the forward part of the carriage, and a second later the mangled bodies of the occupants were flying through the air.

THE Dutch steamer Bantam ran into and sank the German steamer Amigo, in Hong Kong harbor, on July 20. Several children were drowned by the sinking of two large boats lying alongside of the Amigo.

# HUNGER AND FEVER

## Yellow Jack and Starvation Threaten Brunswick's Poor.

## ANOTHER SUFFERER FOUND.

### Business Houses Locked and Barred and the Streets Deserted—Four Thousand People Hungry—An Appeal to Georgia Congressmen and Senators.

Brunswick, Ga., truly presents the appearance of a city stricken with the yellow fever scourge. Out of 15,000 people there are scarce 4,000 left in their homes, and these are there only because they cannot get away. Every factory in the place is closed, and the wholesale cotton ware houses, which gave employment to hundreds, are barred.

The stores have shut their doors, and half of the residences are also locked up. The streets are deserted. Every person who could get out of the city left some time ago, and now none but the poor are left.

These families are already suffering for the common necessities of life, and will be without food in a few days if nothing is done to relieve them.

The citizens met and appointed a committee of relief, and the committee immediately appealed to near by cities for help. Later they formulated the following, which was at once forwarded to Washington to Senator Colquitt and Gordon, Speaker Crisp and the members of the Georgia delegation.

The situation here is distressing. We are shut off from the entire outside world. Starvation stares the poor people in the face. The refugees, the ordinarily bread winners, with their families, have left the city without means. About 4,000 people left in the city unable to procure supplies. Immediate need, provisions and money. Time is an important element. We appeal in behalf of a stricken people for immediate aid and confidently rely upon the heart of a great American people and the government to respond.

The document is signed by Charles W. Lam, Mayor C. P. Goodyear, Jacob E. Dart, Rev. Edward T. Cook, Rev. J. H. Thompson, Rev. Father Hennessy.

The belief that the fever is in the atmosphere was substantiated by the discovery of another case in a locality far removed from where the other cases were found. The sufferer is the five-year-old child of Mrs. Bertha Cox. The child has not been out of the yard of her mother's house since the fever was first discovered. She has not come in contact with any one who has been near the fever sufferers. Where she caught the disease is a mystery, unless it is becoming epidemic. The clerk, Harris, who was taken down several days ago, is worse and can hardly recover.

#### FLORIDA PUTS UP A BAR.

At the request of the State health officer of Florida, the Marine Hospital Service stationed inspectors at Way Cross and Jessup, Ga., to prevent passengers from entering Florida unless they have a certificate of immunity signed by the proper Marine Hospital officer at Brunswick.

Advices received from Dr. Porter at Tampa state that are no new developments of yellow fever in that vicinity.

Dr. Wyman has established a bureau of information in the Marine Hospital for the purpose of furnishing information to all health officers.

COLUMBUS, GA.—Two days ago the board of health recommended a quarantine against Brunswick. The city council ignored the recommendation. They stated that such an action was not necessary. Four of the six members of the board resigned.

The city is crowded with refugees from Brunswick.

## DISASTERS AND CASUALTIS.

BY the capsizing of a sailboat on Bang's Lake, near Wauconda, Ill., four persons were drowned.

Two passenger coaches and a sleeper fell through a trestle near Milton, Va., into a creek 60 feet below. Seven of the passengers were killed and four injured.

A PLAGUE of grasshoppers invaded Kansas City, Missouri, and laid waste all the lawns and stripped the trees of their leaves. The insects almost covered the streets.

A BOILER of the Wellington Roller Mills, at Lexington, Missouri, exploded, and engineer Richard Johnson and a boy named Frank Albin were instantly killed.

Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital service, received a telegram from Surgeon Carter, at Brunswick, Georgia, stating that a further examination of Branham's case has been made and that he is sure that it is yellow fever.

ADVICES have reached Vancouver that, on the evening on July 20, the Dutch steamer Bantam ran into and sank the German steamer Amigo in Hong Kong harbor. Two cargo boats that were lying alongside of the collision was also cut down and sank, causing the loss of the lives of several children.

MAJ. CLINTON B. SEARS, of Philadelphia, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., and his wife were upset in a runaway accident, at Newport, Rhode Island, and severely injured. Major Sears's left arm was broken in two places, the fingers of the hand discolated, and both he and his wife was badly bruised and cut.

## SANK IN FIVE MINUTES.

### A Man Rescued After Being in the Water 33 Hours.

The steamer Eggleston Abbey, Captain Barnett, arrived in New York from Cardiff bound to Delaware Breakwater. She put into New York for repairs. The captain reports that on August 22 a man was resumed in an exhausted condition from a broken boat. He proved to be George H. Upton, one of the crew of the fishing schooner Mary Lizzie, of Portland, Me., which foundered on August 21, he having been in the water thirty-six hours.

The rest of the crew, six in number, one of whom was his brother, had perished, Upton having seen the men go down after the schooner sank. The Mary Lizzie sank in five minutes.

## FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

### Extra Session.

#### SENATE.

13TH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Allen gave notice of an amendment to the purchase repeal bill providing for the coining of all bullion in the Treasury. Senator Voorhees delivered his speech in advocacy of the repeal, advocating state bank notes, and attacking national banks. Speeches were made by Senator Dubois against and Senator Palmer for the repeal bill. The national bank circulation bill was discussed by Senators Stewart, Cockrell, Faulkner, Hawley and Allison.

14TH DAY.—The resolution offered by Mr. Peffer, calling for information as to the violation of the law by the national banks of Boston, New York and Philadelphia in refusing to pay promptly and in currency the checks of the depositors, gave rise to an interesting discussion. At that time the morning hour expired and the resolutions went to the calendar, where it cannot be reached again except in the regular order of business. Lee Mantle's claim to a seat in the Senate from the state of Montana was rejected—yeas 35, nays 30.

15TH DAY.—In the Senate, Mr. Peffer delivered a three-hour speech on the silver question. He was followed by another Populist Senator—Mr. Allen, of Nebraska—who spoke for an hour and a half in support of his amendment, proposing to add to the Voorhees bill a provision for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. At 2 o'clock Mr. Peffer's speech was interrupted to allow the regular business to be presented. That was the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote whereby the Senate declared Mr. Lee Mantle not entitled to a seat as senator from Montana.

16TH DAY.—In the Senate, Mr. Vest attacked the statement contained in the letter of Secretary Carlisle to Senator Voorhees. Mr. Hill made an elaborate address on the Silver-repeal bill, and was followed by Senator Stewart. The House joint resolution as to townsite selections in the Cherokee Outlet was taken up, discussed and passed, the amendment of the Committee on Public Lands, requiring the trustees to be bona fide residents of Oklahoma Territory, being defeated by a large majority. Notice was given that one of the financial measures (Mr. McPherson could not particularize which) would be pressed to a vote next week, and the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE.

13TH DAY.—In the House the silver debate was resumed on the Wilson bill. Mallory, of Florida, was the first speaker against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. Hopkins, of Illinois, took the other side. Bynum, of Indiana, made a short but incisive argument in favor of the Wilson bill. Hepburn, of Iowa, who was comptroller of the treasury under the Harrison administration, emphatically declared against the repeal of the Sherman law. That law, he contended, had been beneficial in its effects, and it should not now be repealed. Jones, of Virginia, closed the day's debate with an argument in favor of bimetallism.

14TH DAY.—In the House the debate on the Silver bill was resumed.

15TH DAY.—Quite a number of five-minute speeches upon the silver question was made in the House, the speakers including Messrs. Waugh, Sommers, Johnson, Pickler, Lucas, Hartman, Bartholdt, Houck, Heard Caruth, Wilson, Van Voorhis, Russell and others, the features of the debate being the speeches of Pence, Populist, who quoted Bynum's record against him, and Dingley's logical argument.

16TH DAY.—In the House, besides the five-minute speeches made by many on the repeal bill, longer addresses were delivered by Messrs. Burrows, Springer and Compton.

## CABLE SPARKS.

FRENCH and Italian workmen at Aigues-Mortes, Gard, engaged in a street-fight and ten men were killed.

A BOAT containing a pleasure party was capsized while crossing the River Shannon, in Ireland, and seventeen persons were drowned.

GEN. OLIVERA has been appointed Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, and it is said that the whole republic will soon be declared in a state of seige.

THE United States steamer Saratoga, in commission as the Philadelphia school-ship, is at Gibraltar. She will remain for a few days and then sail for the United States.

UNITED IRELAND, of Dublin, announced that Dr. Gallagher, the dynamiter, has been released from prison. The report was officially denied by the government, however, Secretary Alsquith declaring that Dr. Gallagher's health is sound.

A RAID was made on St. Paul and St. George Islands on July 4 and several hundred seals killed. The sailhouses were also robbed, the watchmen being overpowered. The crews from two unknown schooners were concerned in the raid.

AN election for member of Parliament for Hereford to succeed Wm. H. Grenfell, Gladstonian, who retired, resulted in the choice of Radcliffe Cook, conservative, who received 1 504 votes to 1,46[illegible] for the Gladstonian candidate.

THE riots in Bombay were renewed with desperate vigor and many persons were killed. The fury of the mob was directed against the mosques, several of which were sacked and burned. All the public buildings are now occupied by troops and the gunboats in the harbor were ready to shell the native quarters should rioting be resumed.

## A DYING BOY'S SERMON.

### Though Suffering from Hydrophobia He Preaches With His Last Breath.

George Willis, 14-years-old, son of Mr. J. W. Will, a painter, died at his home in Atlanta, Ga. Three months ago young Willis was bitten on the calf of the leg by a small dog. Every effort possible was made to save the boy's life, all of which proved in vain.

Just before his death he called for a Bible to read a few words from the book to those in the room. Suddenly his eyes lit up and he preached a sermon. After he finished the sermon he said that God had prepared him a place in Heaven and was waiting for him and with these words on his lips he died. Three others being bitten at the same time are being closely watched.

## THE HAWAIIAN AFFAIR.

### Ministers Blount and Thurston Will Conduct the Diplomatic Business.

With the arrival of Minister Blount in Washington in the next few days diplomatic business between the United States and Hawaii will be conducted by Mr. Blount and by Mr. Thurston, the Minister of the Provisional Government to this country. It is learned at the State Department that Mr. Blount is still invested with the title and functions of Commissioner and that he will act in the dual capacity.

# GREAT FIRE.

## Two Hundred and Fifty Houses Destroyed in Chicago.

## MILLION DOLLARS LOSS.

### Seven Thousand Working People Rendered Homeless—A Panic in the Streets—Two Churches Burned—Work of the Fireboat Yosemite.

A fire which covered a vast extent of territory began in that part of the city known as South Chicago about 5 o'clock P. M. From a three-story brick building at the corner of Ninety-first street and Superior avenue flames which rapidly grew in volume under a gale of wind from the west, ate their way over block after block of small frame residences until they reached the lake.

The fifty thousand residents of the town were precipitated into a panic. As the pine structures in which lived the workingmen employed in the large steel mills of the Illinois Steel Company, and in which the smaller merchants of the place made their homes, were leveled by the roaring flames, those whose homes had not yet fallen fled with their goods and household utensils to the other portions of the city. Streets were blockaded with wagons containing the effects of the frightened and fleeing residents, and men and women, appalled by the calamity, fled in every direction.

From the brick building in which the fire had its origin, and before the few fire engines of the district could make the slightest impression upon it, the flames bounded eastward between Ninety-first and Ninetieth streets in the direction of the lake. House after house rapidly fell before the sweep of fire, which hurled blazing brands far in advance. From Superior Avenue the flames crossed to Ontario avenue, Buffalo avenue, Mackinaw avenue and Greenbay avenue.

Among the first buildings to fall was the First Methodist Church, at Ninety-first street and Superior avenue, and before its spire had toppled to the ground the new and commodious German Lutheran church on the opposite corner was blazing in a dozen places. Hardly had these more pretentious buildings been leveled to the ground than the fire was detected blazing in a dozen places further east.

The local department, a branch of Chief Sweenie's city service, had been called upon, also all the help in the immediate district, but by the time the First Methodist Church was well on fire it was seen that every effort must be made to prevent the destruction of the greater part of the town.

The central fire-alarm office sent to the fire every engine that could be spared in the south side of the city. The Yosemite, the giant fireboat lying at the foot of La Salle street, was hurried from its dock and was soon plowing its way through the waters of the lake in its thirteen-mile race to the far southern section where the fire was raging. Before it had reached the harbor at South Chicago the terrific force of the fire had eaten away the five blocks between Superior avenue and the lake, and the Yosemite turned its attention to the immense lumber yards on the river front.

At 9 P. M. the fire was under control. It had burned 250 houses. Seven thousand people were homeless, and the damage was about $1,000,000.

## ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

HAMLIN GARLAND is about to publish a small volume of poems entitled "Prairie Songs," and illustrated by a Western poet.

THE namesake of Molly Stark, of revolutionary fame, resides in San Jose, Cal., a girl of thirteen, and the sixth in direct descent from Gen. John Stark.

HARRISON ROBERTSON, the author of the famous racing story, "How the Derby Was Won," contributes to the September Scribner a new story in a different vein, entitled "The Rich Miss Girard."

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM EVERETT, of Massachusetts, has appointed Frank H. Stewart, of Melrose Highlands, his private secretary. Mr. Stewart is twenty-three years of age and a graduate of Harvard College.

UNDER the retrenchment policy of President Thomas M. King, of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, it is probable that 500 employes in all will be suspended. It is designed to reduce the pay roll about $75,000 a month.

DR. D. S. ELLIS, of Raleigh, N. C., has been elected by a committee of the board of trustees physician to Randolph-Macon College, at Ashland, Va., and will move there with his family about the 1st of September.

MGR. JOHN T. SULLIVAN, rector of the Wheeling (W. Va.) Cathedral and vicar-general of the Wheeling diocese, has been appointed administrator of the diocese, to hold office until a successor to Bishop Kain is chosen.

REV. ELIJAH KELLOGG, whose "Spartacus to the Gladiators" has been so many school boys' favorite declamation for many years, is still preaching on Sundays in his church at Harpswell, Me. He has passed his eightieth birthday.

THE sculptor, Ephraim Keyser, has been appointed instructor in modeling at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in the schools of art and design. Mr. Keyser's finest work is an angel of heroic size designed for the tomb of President Arthur.

## CRUSHED TO DEATH.

### Two Little Girls Instantly Killed By a Threshing Machine.

Two little girls were killed on a farm in Ohio four miles west of Wheeling, W. Va. The daughters of James Ackerman, aged five and eleven years, were following a steam threshing machine up a hill.

An accident occurred to the machine and it started down the hill. The little girls were immediately behind it and could not escape. They were caught by the heavy iron wheels and crushed to death.

## WORK AND WORKERS.

ALL the salaried employes of the Carnegie Steel Works will have their wages cut from 15 to 20 per cent.

THE Amory Mills, of Manchester, N. Y., employing 1,400 operatives, have closed for two weeks.

UNTIL the financial depression is over the Thomson-Houston Electric Works at Lynn, Mass., will only run three days a week.

THE Bessemer Steel Works, of Pueblo, Col., which closed down three weeks ago, resumed operations, and 800 men went to work again.

THIRTY out of forty-five paper machines in the Fox River Valley, Wis., from Neenah to Depere are shut down. It is only the smaller machines that are running. Three thousand men are left idle by the shut-down.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM B. CUTTER, of the National Real Estate Association, has issued an order postponing definitely the 1893 convention of the association, which was to begin this week at St. Paul. The reason given is the unsettled condition of the commercial world.

AT Scranton, Pa., the Dickson Manufacturing Company, employing 1,200 persons in the manufacture of locomotives and mining machinery, posted notices of a 10 per cent. reduction in wages in all of the departments.

THE deputy sheriffs stationed for several days past at the coal mines at Bedford, Mo., have been withdrawn, the strike having been practically declared off. The strikes in Vernon and Bates counties have cost the miners over $16,000, besides their situations.

THE Southern Pacific Company has discharged 1,000 men working on the new road between Santa Margarito and San Louis Obispo, Cala., which, it is is said, will reduce the monthly expenses of the Pacific Improvement Company, and adjunct of the Southern Pacific Company, full 35 per cent.

A delegation representing the engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen of the Louisville and Nashville system had a conference with General Manager Metcalf, at which the proposal of the road for a 10 per cent. reduction in wages was discussed. The delegation did not have the authority to accept the proposal, but expressed a desire to act fairly. The reduction will probably be accepted with the agreement that the railroad will return to the old scale as soon as times get better.

## HEROES OF THE ARMY.

### Officers and Privates Commended for Courageous Acts.

Six months ago an order was formulated giving the names of officers and enlisted men of the army who were reported for distinguished services during the past year. The order has just come to light and mentioned a large number who have won commendation by courageous acts. Lieut. P. J. Lowe, eighteenth infantry, and a Seminole Indian scout are mentioned for heroism in rescuing another Indian scout from drowning in Pecos river, Texas, in May, 1890. The enlisted men of company G, eighteenth infantry are mentioned for skill, courage and devotion to duty in saving at great personal risk the public buildings at Fort Clark from destruction by fire. The enlisted men of the twenty-third infantry are mentioned for courage and determination in similar work at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in August, 1892.

Private Harvey McGuire, hospital corps, is mentioned for saving a comrade from drowning in the Lick river, Kentucky; Sergt. C. F. Wolf, battery M, third artillery, for heroic conduct in saving the life of an insane patient, who attempted suicide by drowning in the Mississippi river, at Jackson Barracks, La., in rescuing a young lady from drowning at Fort Monroe, in July, 1886, in rescuing a child at the same place in 1890, and in saving a comrade from drowning there last year; Lieut. G. H. Macdonald, first cavalry, for heroic daring in rescuing at the risk of his own life a civilian from drowning in New York bay, August 14 last; Capt. T. H. Barry, first infantry, with the privates of companies A and B, for meritorious conduct in saving a sailor from drowning in San Francisco bay.

## CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

### Official Report from the Various Departments.

The official cholera report from the affected governments for the past weeks is as follows:

In Kieff, there were 529 new cases and 184 deaths; in Nijni Novgorod, 468 new cases and 191 deaths; in the Don Province, 245 new cases and 109 deaths; in Samara, 198 new cases and 75 deaths; in Kazan, 75 new cases and 28 deaths; in Kalisco, 97 new cases and 33 deaths; in Minsk, 32 new cases and 15 deaths; in Simbirsk, 31 new cases and 11 deaths, and in Kherson, 54 new cases and 22 deaths. In the city of Moscow the daily average for the week were 90 new cases and 37 deaths.

Owing to the quarantine regulations established by Bulgaria, Turkey and Servia, the express train service of the Eastern Railway between those countries and Russia has been entirely suspended. The express trains now run between Belgrade and Paris only.

There have been five cholera deaths at Helsingfors the Capital of Finland.

## HORSES AT THE FAIR.

### The Czar of Russia Has Twenty-One Trotters at the Exhibition.

The exhibition of live stock at the World's Fair opened Monday and will close October 28, and each day in the meantime there will be a grand display of horses and cattle in the live stock pavilion. The attendance at the opening was all that the management could have desired. It shows that the live stock feature of the Fair is a popular one. Besides the 1205 head of cattle and 1017 horses there will be over 1300 head of sheep and 1500 hogs.

The Czar of Russia has sent twenty-one horses to the Fair. Some of them have pedigrees that run back 25 years and there are stallions in the group that $100,000 cannot buy. Guard Captain of Cavalry Imailoff was sent as a special delegate to look after the horses which were from the stables of His Highness the Grand Duke Demitri.

## PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

### Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State

AT the National Farmers' Alliance Encampment at Mt. Gretna, Mrs. Mary E. Lease of Kansas, was the principal speaker. Thirty-five thousand people were present.

ALFRED ASHLEY, whose skull was fractured at Mt. Gretna, by a falling balloon support died in a Lebanon hospital.

WILSON N. ANDREWS and Andrew Sareska, Lehigh Valley Railroad track repairmen, were killed near Penn Haven Junction by a passenger train.

AT West Chester Levi Smith and William Jones, convicted of assault, were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment and Rev. Albert R. Wilson was given a year for writing bogus insurance policies.

SEVERAL employees of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company were discharged by the superintendent for attending Assumption Day picnic at Wilkes-Barre. Fellow employees threaten to quit work and boycott the company.

CONDY MCGROARTY, 13 years old, fell down a mine shaft at Wilkes-Barre, a distance of 200 feet and was rescued alive. The rescuing party got lost in the workings and wandered around for three hours with the injured boy.

THREE big Pottstown industries closed their doors against workmen because of the prevailing dullness, and 2,000 men are idle in consequence.

COPIOUS rains fell in the eastern part of the State, breaking the long continued drouth and saving potato and corn crops.

WM. H. SEACHRIST, a bunco sharp who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at the recent term of court broke jail at New Bloomfield. His escape was made through a hole in the ceiling of his cell, by which he reached the attic and from there a rope made from his bedding landed him safely in the street.

DURING a severe thunderstorm the electric fluid pierced the tall steeple of St. Stephen's Reformed Church, Pottstown, and scattered the roofing slate in every direction, but doing no further damage. St. Stephen's congregation has been shaken by factional dissension for the year past, and many of the older German members expressed their belief that the lightning's havoc was the manifestation of God's displeasure with the warring elements of the church.

JOHN PARTSELL, of Dickson City, drank a quart of bad whiskey inside a quarter of an hour and soon became so ill that a physician was summoned. Nothing could be done for him and he died in a short while.

WALTER GEISER, a young man residing at Altoona, was discovered lying in a pool of blood in front of the residence of Joseph H. Reed, in Hollidaysburg at an early hour the other morning. He had been shot in the left breast and is in a critical condition. His explanation of the affair is that he is a secret service detective, and while pressing a criminal too closely received the bullet wound. His assailant escaped.

THE National Farmer's Alliance began its annual encampment at Mt. Gretna.

Perry County Republicans held an enthusiastic meeting at New Bloomfield and nominated a ticket.

AT Lancaster Edward Sanders, a notoriously bad man, was convicted of attempted murder and sent to the penitentiary for ten years.

PRESTON J. BUSER was killed and Harry Busser, his brother, was seriously injured near Lionville by a premature blast.

AT New Italsy, Pietro Ciftoni was instantly killed by a stone thrown by Lawrence Pacifaco. The assailant escaped.

WHILE carelessly handling a pistol at Billwood, Alfred Pelt shot his 4-year-old sister-in-law, Maud Smith. The bullet lodged in the heart, killing her instantly.

Two valuable cows belonging to Jacob Hillpot were killed by lightning near Chalfont.

EDWARD KELLY, aged 12 years, died at the Easton Hospital from injuries received by falling under a coal train.

GEORGE KLATZ, an Italian, jumped from a rapidly moving electric car at Ashland and fractured his skull he will die.

JOSEPH FEATHERS, aged 57, a track walker in the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, was struck by a train near the depot in Tamaqua and instantly killed.

TRACK foreman on the Tyrone Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad have been notified to reduce working hours to nine and to use no material except what is necessary to keep the track safe.

At Gilberton, near Pottsville, the action of the City Council in tearing up the tracks of the street railway company resulted in a riot in which two people were killed and several wounded.

The National Farmers' Alliance Encampment at Mt. Gretna was addressed by Captain Powers, of Indiana, and National Lecturer Terrell, of Texas. Ten thousand people were present.

Three-fourths of the mills in the Pittsburg district are now in operation and the outlook is brighter for workmen than for several weeks.

A distinct shock of earthquake was felt at Chester. No damage is reported.

Walter Grass, of Roaring Springs, got drunk and was put in the borough lockup. He set fire to the building and was terribly burned before being taken out of his cell. The lockup was destroyed.

Six thousand Lutherans from Blair, Cambria, and Clearfield counties held their eighth annual reunion at Martinsburg. The principal speakers were Rev. Samuel Domer, D. D., of Washington, D. C., and Rev. Henry Baker, D. D., of Pittsburg.

Edward Fiexer, an old resident of Seidersville, was kicked in the abdomen by a horse while leading the animal to a water trough and died in great agony several hours after the accident.

A strike is announced among the coal miners at Salineville, O. They were offered half pay and the notes of the company for 60 days. The miners, rather than accept the terms of the company, ordered a strike and quit work altogether.

PROF. HOLDEN says that the cavity represented by the largest spot on the sun is sufficient to take in the whole of our planet without touching the sides.

### *WHAT HAS COME OVER THE SUNSHINE?*

What has come over the sunshine?
It is like a dream of bliss.
What has come over the pine-woods?
Was ever a day like this?
O white-throat swallow, flicking
The loch with long wing-tips,
Hear you the low sweet laughter
Comes rippling from its lips?

What has come over the waters?
What has come over the trees?
Never were rills and fountains
So merrily voiced as these.
O throstle, softly piping
High on the topmost bough,
I hear a new song singing;
Is it my heart, or thou?

## UNCLE JERRY'S STORY.

BY G. P. GREBLE.

"Tell me about it, Uncle Jerry," I said, lying full length in the warm sand, letting my eyes alternately rest on the smiling water at my feet, or follow the motion of the brush in Uncle Jerry's horny hand as it splashed a vigorous coat of green over the worn sides of his old boat.

He was a character in his quiet way—the skipper par excellence of the little seaport of L——; an autocrat whose word was law in his native town, and who had been, since the days of our childhood, the epitome of all that was worth knowing in sea-lore.

We were great friends, he and I, and many a long summer day had I spent beside the bent old frame, watching his rough fingers mend nets or sails with the deftness grown from long practice, and listening to his tales with keen enjoyment; but there was one incident of his life on which he had never touched, nor could any amount of coaxing induce him to approach it. It had happened while I was in Europe. The horror of it roused the neighborhood, and they said, those who knew, that Uncle Jerry was never the same again. Whether that was so or not I found him greatly changed on my return after six years' absence. This afternoon, for the first time, he betrayed a willingness to confide in me, and I settled myself in the shade, by the bow of the boat, and waited. Presently Uncle Jerry began:

"It were nigh five years ago. The year before the hotel was built. The cove was crowded. It seemed like we all had mor'n we could make comfortable, and the boarders was crowded inter old Miss Holt's in a way that did seem wonderful when we heerd how they lived in their big city homes—reg'lar palaces, the gals thet come with 'em to take keer the'r clo's said.

"I hed jest bought a new sail-boat, a fifty-footer, an' a reg'lar goer; I calculated ter make a heap out o' pleasure parties an' sech—an' I did. In the mornin's I went lobsterin', 'cause Miss Holt's folks hed to hev sea things, an' every afternoon I 'red' up in my blue coat with brass buttons an' sailed skipper of the sloop yacht Foam.

"I tuk the same crowd pretty reg'lar, an' in time I got to know 'em well. They was as nice a lot of young things as ever came in my path; but they was careless-like, an' they didn't allays think.

"The girls was healthy an' hearty, an' my! but they did go it lively. There wasn't nothin' they didn't try. Tennis, an' ridin', an' rowin', an' shootin' at targets made o' white paper, an' sailin', The sailin' bothered me. They was all over the boat at once, an' nothin' would do but I must larn em to sail. I hed to tell 'em I wouldn't take 'em if they warn't quieter, an' after that they kinder settled down.

"I grew powerful fond of 'em all, but there was one little girl I tuk a special shine to. She wasn't very strong—I heerd tell she was jest gettin' over a fever. She had a sickly look, but you could see she'd been bonny.

"Her eyes was blue an' round, an' her teeth was little an' white—like Miss Holt's Sunday china. They'd cut off her hair when she was sick, an' it was all over her head in little short curls, like my 'Lize when she was a babe.

"I remember a trick she had of takin' off her cap an' lettin' the wind blow her hair, an' if the day was damp it would curl up tight, an' she'd run her fingers thro' it an' pull it out straight to see how it was growin.'

"As I said, she warn't very strong, an' when they all got to larkin' it seemed like she couldn't stand it, for she'd leave the rest, an' with her little polite bow she'd come an' say, so gentle like: 'Uncle Jerry, do you mind if I stay here with you?' I was mighty glad to have her, an' she seemed to know it, for she'd settle herself in a pile of cushions an' sit there quiet as a mouse.

"Gradually the rest of 'em kinder forgot her, and by-an'-by she'd come right away from the start, an' I got so used to havin' her there at my right hand that when she stayed home I felt real lonesome.

"She begged me to larn her bow to steer, an' when I saw she meant it I showed her one thing and another; an' somehow she never forgot what I told her. An' one day she says to me: 'Uncle Jerry, I believe I could sail a boat as well as any one if I were only stronger.' Bless her heart! I'd have trusted her sooner'n any young feller in the party if she'd had a little more muscle in her arm.

"When August come I begun to see she warn't happy. She grew paler an' thinner, an' her eyes was so wistful-like it made my heart ache to see them.

"There was a young feller in the party named Grey. He was a likely chap, about twenty, I reckon. He had lots of money, an' I heard from some of the ladies' gals that he used to be a great friend o' Miss May's before she was sick; but he was a great sport, an' after she begun to go about, an' he found she couldn't do things he did, he jest naturally slipped away from her and tuk to goin' with Miss Julie Webb.

"Miss Julie was mighty pretty, with frowserly light hair, a mouth big enough to swaller a doughnut hull, an' rows of teeth 'like pearls,' I heard Mr. Grey say. They looked strong enough to bite nails, 'an she showed 'em all the time. When she warn't talkin' she was laughin'. She had a voice like a steam-whistle. There warn't nothin' she couldn't do except keep still, an' bein' Mr. Hugh was always doin' himself, they spent most of their time together.

"Miss May used to watch 'em with that heart-breakin' look on her dear face, an' finally Miss Julie took to jokin' her, sayin': 'May don't you want to play tennis?' or 'I'll run you a race on the ponies this afernoon, May,' or 'Why don't you wake up, May? What are you dreaming about?' But Miss May never answered Miss Julie a word, an' finally they stopped even that, an' left her altogether alone.

"I'm getting to my story now. I hain't never told it before. It hurts even now, after all these years.

"I've given you an idea pretty much how things went on till the afternoon they ended—for me, anyway—for I never sailed that boat again.

"It was the 10th of August. The month had been very hot, and we hadn't had any sailin' breeze for four days, but that mornin' a nice stiff breeze begun to come in from the sea. It was a squally breeze, an' I didn't jest like it, but after a time it settled down, an' I concluded it would stay clear till next mornin'.

"Well, I was settin' in my door mendin' a sail for my cat-boat, when I heard the crowd a-comin'. I always knew 'em by Miss Julie's voice. I most generally could hear that by the time they left Miss Holt's door.

"They had a couple of city fellers down from the city for the day, an' nothin' would do but I must take 'em sailin'. I wouldn't have gone, but jest at the last minute little Miss May come up an' tuk my old brown fist in her two little white paws, an' sez she: 'Oh, Uncle Jerry, do go! I'm going home tomorrow, an' I want one more sail, an' this is my last chance.' An' so it was, poor lass! but not in the way she meant. Well, I couldn't say no. She made me think of the little one I lost twenty years ago, an' so—we started.

"The tide was runnin' out, an' the wind was due east, which made the white-caps fly; but I put in a tack and started for the mouth of the bay. Jest about the time we got out from under the cliffs the squall struck us, an' I saw my mistake.

"The Foam heeled over till her storm-deck was two feet under water. I threw her head up into the wind, but as she came around a cross sea struck her bow, an' when I looked for Tom to take in sail, Tom was gone."

Uncle Jerry laid down his paint-brush just here and gazed with dim eyes over the smiling bay, living over again the great tragedy of his simple life. And I sat upright, and burying my hands deep in the white sand about me, tried to absorb all my faculties in the act of listening, following Uncle Jerry's knotty forefinger as it pointed to the distant horizon hill, and gave meaning to his words.

"Well, I didn't dare tell them young things what had happened. I saw they'd need all their courage before they got home, if the Lord ever let them get there at all.

"I looked at little Miss May, an' there she sat, her head on her knees, her two little hands over her face—somehow she'd never looked so small before. Jest then she raised her head. She was white—but then she always was that—but I can tell you a cold chill went down my back when I heard her give a great laugh. I thought she'd gone clean out of her mind with fear, but it was nothin' of the kind, for the next moment she says, still jokin' like: 'The idea of Tom's bein' such a coward! Hugh, will you an' the boys git down the sail for the captain? Tom's below an' can't do anything.'

"Then I knew she knew, an' that she saw our danger as plain as I did.

"The boys sprang for'ard, but they hadn't time to reef it, so they jest cut it away an' tried to reef the jib instead. Those boys meant well, but every minute was precious, an' it did seem to me they took an hour to get it done.

"The mast bent like a fish-pole, an' every minute I thought to hear it crack. All this time the water was comin' over the sides, an' little Miss May stood there up to her knees in it, coaxin' those great healthy boys an' girls, an' scoldin' when she couldn't keep 'em quiet without it.

"There was no use makin' light of our danger now. It didn't need tellin'—they all saw it. Then, as the boys turned to come aft, the city feller lost his footin' an' over he went after Tom.

"Mr. Hugh an' the other feller just looked at each other an' staggered to their places—an' then they ran in to Miss May. She didn't give 'em time to git more scart. She jest handed 'em two buckets and said, kinder stern: 'Here, don't be cowards. If we must die, let's die bravely; but in the meantime—work.'

"I had given up then, an' kinder resigned myself to what was comin.' I had time to look around, for the tiller was lashed fast—no man could hold it in a sea like that—an' I can remember Miss May as plain as if it was yisterday.

"They told me afterward that her grandfather was a famous sea captain that went down standin' on the bridge of his ship; an' I guess she tuk after him, an' it come to the top when it was wanted, 'cause she was as cool as a cowcumber. As fast as the others got scared, she grew quiet; an' her voice, that was so soft an' gentle when she used to sit beside me, rang like a bell as she told 'em what to do. It seemed queer to see her standin' there among them great girls that had laughed at her 'cause she couldn't keep up to 'em, an' they cryin' an' screamin'—an' the men warn't much better.

"She was wet to the skin now, standin' pretty well forward, as she was, every wave that come aboard splashed over her.

"The wind or somethin' had brought the color to her cheeks, an' every now an' then she'd take her cap off an' shake the water from her hair. She seemed to grow taller, too, an' her voice, which the wind brought back to me, sounded for all the world like the last echo o' the fog-bell t'other side the bar.

"We were gettin' on now. With that wind at our backs an' the racin' cut of the *Foam* we could't help it. We were in past the lighthouse, an' I begun to think we'd weather it. Jest then there was a report like a pistol, an' I went heelin' to leeward with my arm in flinders. I remember thinkin' that was the end o' things, an' then I fainted."

Uncle Jerry drew out a gorgeous red cotton handkerchief and mopped his brow, from which the perspiration was rolling in streams; then he continued:

"When I come to, there was Miss May and Mr. Hugh holdin' the tiller with all the'r might. The derned rope I had used to lash the handle had broke. They told me afterward that when it happened Mr. Hugh an' Miss May sprang to it, an' between 'em they managed to keep her head before the wind.

"My arm was painin' me jest awful, but I managed so put my well shoulder to the wheel, so to speak, an' found I could help considerable. The rope had got pushed about the painter of the dory, an' was trailin' in the water behind.

"The girls had kinder waked up, all but Miss Julie. She couldn't seem to get over her fear, but sat there as white as a ghost with her teeth chatterin'. Miss May looked at her a minute, then she got up and went over to her. I never knew, but thinkin' of it afterward, it seemed to me she must have felt somethin' of what was comin'.

"Miss May stood there so sweet an' tender, an' sez she:

"'Never mind, Julie dear, the worst is over. I feel sure you'll reach home safely an' be happy.' Then sudden-like she stooped an' kissed Miss Julie, an' come back to Mr. Hugh an' me.

"I think Mr. Hugh's eyes begun to be opened then, for he gave her the queerest look. She met his eyes, an' for a moment her bright new color went away; then she turned to me an' said, so pitiful: 'Poor Uncle Jerry! Hugh, help me to lash the rudder again; Uncle Jerry can't stand much more.'

"I moved a little over, an' they both reached for the rope. The next moment Miss May gave a horrid, groaning cry, an' Mr. Hugh was in the water holding on by the rope. Miss May's face was deathly pale, an' she was all bent over in the queerest way—telling Mr. Hugh to be patient. She didn't seem able to move, an' I remember I was sorter cross at the idea of her givin' out jest when she was most needed. I called one of the boys, an' between us we got Mr. Hugh on board, Miss May all the time leanin' more an' more over the side, till I feared she'd be over, too. I warned her, but she only said, 'No fear of that, Uncle Jerry' an' laid her head down on the side of the boat. I might have known—dear lass, dear lass!"

Uncle Jerry paused to control the quiver in his old voice.

"As we pulled Mr. Hugh on board there was a sudden jerk, an' Miss May went over. I saw then what the trouble had been. The rope that held the dory was only partly out, an' the sudden pull Mr. Hugh had given it had hauled it tight an' drawn Miss May's arms tight across her chest.

"The pain must have been awful, for when we found her both arms were broken an' there was a great dent across her chest where the breath had been knocked out of her, almost.

"She knew if she said anything Mr. Hugh would let go, so after that first cry she never let a sound pass her lips.

"For a second or two the rope held her up, an' I thought I could save her, but she knew better. As I started to pull her in her dear face came above the foam about it. She tried to shake the water from her eyes in the old way.

"'Good-bye, Uncle Jerry,' she says, her soft voice all hoarse and strained with the agony she was in—then she looked at Mr. Hugh, an' that look has haunted me ever since. It was so full of love! You could see all she cared for him, an' all she'd suffered, kinder, in her eyes. 'Good-bye, Hugh, my dear, dear Hugh,' she said, an' his name, as it left her lips, was the last sound she made; then the water closed over her an' she never rose again."

Uncle Jerry didn't care to conceal the honest tears that rolled down his cheeks, and something in my own eyes blurred the sea from my vision. Neither spoke for a minute, then I said: "Did you say they found her?"

Uncle Jerry replied, gruffly: "I found her myself, after the storm, lyin' on a bed of sea-weed, that same lovin' look on her face. I didn't tell no one, for I couldn't bear no one to tetch her. I got my wagon an' lined it with clover an' ferns that I cut on purpose, an' tuk her up to Miss Holt's, an' laid her on the little bed she'd slept in all summer. The next day her friends come and tuk her home.

"It closed the season at Miss Holt's, an' I sold the Foam for twenty dollars to get her out o' the bay, an' I hain't never took a pleasure party since. Guess I won't paint any more ter-day."

And gathering up his brushes, Uncle Jerry left me abruptly and started through the heavy sands for home, while I moved my seat out of reach of the incoming tide and watched his stooping figure till it vanished in the door of his cabin, and meditated on what I had heard.—[Frank Leslie's Weekly.

### Exploring in Iceland.

Iceland is still a field for explorers. From a lecture delivered recently before the Berlin Geographical Society, by Herr Thoroddsen, the Icelandic explorer, it appears that a hitherto unknown group of lakes to the west of the glaciers Vatna Jokull has been discovered by him. Thoroddsen employed ten summers in making himself acquainted with the interior of Iceland, and during these ten journeys he was about 500 days in the saddle. It was necessary to be provided with food for himself and food for his horses, as he had endless deserts to cross, and met with very few human dwellings. Before July there is no possibility of traveling, the ground being too soft with snow water. Even in summer there are often terrible storms, and the glacier rivers are difficult to pass. There are, by the way, five printing presses in Iceland; ten newspapers and eight magazines are published, and that the Icelanders have a great impulse to intellectual production is proved by the fact that the 12,000 Icelanders who emigrated to Manitoba have founded twelve newspapers in their new colony.—[Boston Commercial.

He—Are we alone?

She—Of course not. Only one person can be alone, and there are two of us.

He—Er—um—but suppose we two were made one——.

## SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

### ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

**Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.**

THE wife of a lumberman named Williamson a few days ago had a novel and terrifying experience with a rattlesnake. The Williamsons live near Lake Charles, La., in a small cabin on Lake Calcasieu. Mrs. Williamson had left her six-months-old baby asleep in its cradle, near the open door, and was going about her household business, when she happened to approach the little bed to look at her child, and to her horror saw a line of mottled green and black nestled close to the form of the peacefully sleeping little one. The ugly head was raised and resting on the child's arm with its eyes keeping drowsy watch over it. The mother sank, nearly fainting, on the floor, but with a parent's bravery realized that the snake must be dislodged at any cost to herself, as at the first or slightest movement of the babe the cruel fangs might be buried in its flesh. It was necessary also to act with speed, so arming herself with a pistol belonging to her husband, she bent over the cradle, and with one rapid gesture laid hold of the snake by the end of its tail and as suddenly gave it a jerk which landed it on the floor. The creature made at her with uplifted head, sounding its dreadful rattle as it coiled close to her feet. But, aiming steadily, she put a ball through its body, and although it again tried to attack her, she fired again and again, and succeeded in killing it. As it died it flung itself upon her foot and struck the shoe with its fangs, but it was only the death agony, and the blow served only to entangle it in the tie of the shoe, to which it was still clinging when her husband reached her, having heard the shots and run to her assistance.

IKE FRAZIER and Luke Wilmurt were fishing in Indian River stillwater at Seaberry Settlement, N. Y., when they saw a hawk hovering over the foot of the stillwater, but they paid little attention to it till they heard it scream in anger. Looking down stream they saw the hawk with feathers ruffled and bill open, about to spring on a mink that crouched near a big birch root with its white teeth showing and black eyes glistening. Between the bird and beast was a trout of perhaps a pound weight. Which of the two caught it the men did not know, but when picked up twenty minutes later eight punctures in the back led them to believe the hawk had pounced upon it and carried it to the river bank with the intention of eating it; but the mink, happening along just then, had attempted to take it from the hawk. However this may be, the two were evidently about to have a fight; so the men stopped fishing to watch them. Suddenly the hawk, with wings flopping, ran along the sand and made a vicious dive at the mink with its head, but missed it. Then the mink snapped at the hawk and caught its skin and made the hawk scream. A rough-and-tumble tussle that lasted for ten minutes followed, when the hawk with one of its talons gave the mink a rake in the side that sent it to a hole in the bank near by. The hawk rose in the air and flew down the river, leaving the trout where it lay. A dead mink was found the next day about a mile below the stillwater with its side torn open and one eye raked out. The fishermen think they saw it get its death-blow, but do not know how the beast happened to come out of its hole to die.

A NEW HOPE (Pa.), correspondent in the Philadelphia *Record*, says: The discovery that a German carp drinks milk has averted what theatened to be wholesale suits for theft. Michael Tiernan for several months, or ever since the weather grew warm, has noticed that his blooded cows returned from their luxuriant pastures with full stomachs and empty udders. There was a suspicion that the cows had been milked by families who reside in the neighborhood. This thing continued and Mr. Tiernan's dairy product reached zero. He watched his cows, but could not discover the milk robbers. Tuesday he had a startling revelation. He was standing by the millrace, which runs through his farm; he saw his favorite cow enjoying herself in the water, which touched her body. After a prolonged bath the bovine emerged from the stream. Clinging to the cow's udder was a carp that weighed about fifteen pounds. It had drunk every ounce of the cow's milk. Mr. Tiernan says that the cows have regularly gone to the millrace to keep cool, and the fish have as diligently extracted the milk

A CURIOUS method was recently used in Illinois to take the foul air out of a well. The well was to be cleaned, but the man that took the job was afraid to go down until he had ascertained the quality of air at the bottom. He let down a lighted candle, and when it descended to about six feet of the bottom it went out as suddenly as though extinguished by a whiff of air. That was all he wanted to know. He was then sure that the well had poisonous gas in it, and took a small umbrella, tied a string to the handle and lowered it open into the well. Having let it go nearly to the bottom, he drew it up, carried it a few feet from the well and upset it. He repeated this operation twenty or thirty times with all the bystanders laughing at him, then again lowered the light, which burned clear and bright even at the bottom. He then condescended to explain that the gas in the well was carbonic acid gas, which is heavier than air, and therefore could be brought in an umbrella just as though it were so much water. It was a simple trick, yet perfectly effective.

A CURIOUS piece of contemporary geology is being worked out in New Jersey. The whole coast has been long sinking, and the process is still going on. A curious industry is carried on in the southern part of the state—the mining for cedar. Some of these noble trees exhumed from their swampy burial exceed three feet in diameter, with the timber perfectly sound. The "lay" of these uprooted trees, according to the American Naturalist, indicates the devastation, probably, of extraordinary cyclones, occurring at immense intervals of time, thus levelling one forest upon another that had been thrown down long before. The cedars growing there to-day send their roots among their long-buried ancestors. The rings upon some of the exhumed trees show a growth of 1,500, or possibly 2,000 years, and the existence of at least two buried forests below the present growth is indisputable.

A PECULIAR phenomenon in Sweden has long excited wonder and interest, and in superstitious times was regarded as a miracle. At irregular intervals the Motalo River, an outlet of the Wetter Lake, ceases to flow and dries up, while the water is held in the lake. Herr Robert Sieger has recently collected records of the occurrence, and finds that it was repeated six times during the Sixteenth Century, twelve times during the Seventeenth Century, and eighteen times during the Eighteenth Century. The general level of the lake does not appear to be affected. It has been explained that the water is probably held back by a sudden sharp frost, which freezes the river to the bottom among the reeds in a shallow place near the lake, without allowing time for the formation of mere surface ice.

A CREDITOR seldom goes so far as to seize a coffin about to be carried to the grave. But this happened in the open street in Berlin a few days ago, and created considerable excitement and great indignation. A cabinetmaker's wagon had just stopped in front of a house near the Alexander platz in the German capital with a coffin for the wife of a locomotive engineer who had died. As the coffin was about to be borne into the house an official of the court appeared, placed his seal upon the oaken box, and ordered it transferred to the Berlin pawn office. The official had acted on behalf if a relentless creditor. The engineer pleaded in vain for the coffin. The record failed to say whether he succeeded on getting another.

"UP to the present time," says the Europe, of Frankfort, "no monument that we are aware of has ever been erected to the memory of a pig. The town of Luneburg, in Hanover, wished to fill up that blank, and at the Hotel de Ville in that town there is to be seen a kind of mausoleum to the memory of a member of the swinish race. In the interior of that commemorative structure is to be seen a glass case, inclosing a ham still in good preservation. A slab of black marble attracts the eye of visitors, who find thereon the following inscription in Latin, engraved in letters of gold: 'Passer-by, contemplate here the mortal remains of the pig which acquired for itself imperishable glory by the discovery of the salt springs of Luneburg.'"

PHENOMENALLY big men and women have occasionally appeared in various parts of the earth, and several nations possess traditions of gigantic people having at one time inhabited their lands. Even the Bible tells us something about giants. But skulls of unusual size as well as other bones were really dug up at Pitcairn Island by officers of the expedition under Captain Beechy, in the early part of this century. The French traveller and writer, Jean de Despriaux, when residing in the Canary Islands, was much pleased at procuring some mummies of the big Gaunches, a man and two women, preserved as the Egyptians used to preserve their dead. "The man was of gigantic stature," he says, which is in perfect conformity with all tradition relating to the ancient Atlanteans. The women had long black hair, plaited with straps of leather painted red or green. Their dress was plaited in front; their breasts covered with a kind of short zarape." The straps of their sandals were painted red and ornamented with small pieces of obsidian beautifully wrought. The dress of the man consisted of a tunic and a mantle, tied up on the chest in a knot. M. Despriaux was delighted later on to find that in the high Andes of Peru the women were attired just as his mummies had been, and that their headgear and mode of dressing the hair were identical.

SIGNOR Balsamello, the inventor of the Bal a Nautica, the sub-marine vessel with which several successful experiments were performed lately at Civita Vecchia, in the presence of a commission appointed by the Italian government, declares that by the aid of his invention, he can float the unfortunate British warship Victoria at a cost of less than $200,000. He says that with the Balla Nautica he can make arrangements for raising weights far exceeding that of the sunken ironclad. The preparations and placing of grapnels and chains round the Victoria would take a month, and would be performed by the crew of the sub-marine ship, which has already descended to and been manœuvred successfully at depths beyond that in which the Victoria lies. The bringing of the ship to the surface would take two days.

THE Baltimore Sun says that a gentleman of that city has a hen which does such artistic work that the product of her labors deserves to be exhibited at the World's Fair under the head of sculptures. It says that this hen laid an egg a few days ago upon the shell of which, in bas relief, was an arm and a hand. The creases in the coat sleeve were natural, and the whole piece was well proportioned and looked as if carved. The day before, the hen produced an egg with a good representation of a man's face, and her owner is looking for further developments, being not certain that this intellectual bird will not bring forth a few statues and monuments with a continuation of her studies in modeling.

AT the Fort Swamp, near Medina, N. Y., a double blast in the channel work threw a seventy-five pound rock a long distance, crushing through the roof of Dr. H. L. James's dwelling. The shrieks of the James' baby called the mother to the nursery, where she was horrified to find a big rock suspended by the broken lath and ceiling directly over the cradle. She snatched the baby away just as the rock fell with a terrific crash, converting the cradle into kindling wood. The child was only slightly hurt by the falling ceiling.

A BALTIMORE man fell overboard with a bag containing 107 silver dollars in his hand. He scrambled out, but left the bag behind. Then he gave fifty of the silver dollars to a professional diver, who recovered the bag after half an hour's search.

### SNAKES AT DINNER.

**How the Serpents in Philadelphia "Zoo" Dine.**

Did you ever see a boa constrictor at dinner?

The sight is not one calculated to lessen the breach between the sons and daughters of Eve and that subtle "beast of the field," the sepent. The menu for the reptile house at the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens consists mainly of sparrows. Many thousands of the litile English pests are caught at the Zoo each year and cut short in their pilfering career or brought up with a short turn on their way to become marketable reed birds at the hands of the sportsmen of "The Neck."

A few of the snakes persistently refuse dead food, and to such the little sparrows have to be offered up alive. Wherever it is possible the birds are killed before being placed in the cages. The boa is not one of the fastidious examples of snakehood, and will take his food dead just as readily and a great deal more lazily than if it were living. His appetite is capricious, like that of all snakes, and sometimes he will neglect food for a long time. When he is roused to the point of hunger, however, he goes about satisfying his appetite in a way far more businesslike than elegant. The little bird goes into his wide, ugly mouth head downward, and by a succession of very ill-mannered gulps he proceeds to urge it down his long, sinuous throat into the somewhat larger region which does duty as a stomach.

The last view one has of the sparrow is of two limp little yellow feet protruding one on each side of the serpent's grinning mouth just before he takes the final gulp which buries it forever from sight. Feathers, claws and bills seem to be aids rather than hindrances to digestion with the snake tribe. It looks like such very hard work for the boa to swallow his food that one wonders no longer that he eats as seldom as possible.

It is a singular fact that snakes have been kept in the Zoo for a year and a half at a time without taking any food whatever. For one variety, the cora snake of Florida, no food has ever been found which it will accept when in captivity. The majority of new comers will refuse food for the first few months of their captivity, but will generally condescend to accept rations at the hand of civilization thereafter.

It is very seldom that a snake which has refused food for a year or more will begin to eat, but such cases do occasionally occur. When it is remembered that a snake is a cold-blooded creature, and that therefore but little food is needed to sustain bodily heat, and but little more to repair the waste of tissues occasioned by his very slight exercise, the fact that a snake may live for eighteen months without food is not quite so incredible as might first appear.

In the left wing of the reptile house the cases marked "poisonous" are placed. There the "rattlers" coil together in an ugly mass and the water moccasins lift their hideous heads to see what is going on. The beauty of the establishment is the big "purplish black adder" from Australia, the venomous serpent said to travel always in pairs and to be such a fierce disciple of the vendetta that he who wittingly or unwittingly kills one of the creatures *is* doomed to death from the envenomed tooth of its uncaptured mate. The smooth, glossy black scales of this unforgiving avenger look as though cut from ebony, and the dull red glow which borders the under side of the body, deepens as any unusual noise rouses the snake to animation.

Next door to this specimen of embodied animosity lives the snake which has the honor of being the greatest scientific curiosity in the whole zoological collection of Philadelphia. "Spilotes Corals Xanthurus" is written on what answers for the door plate of his snaky mansion, which is, being interpreted, "Yellow Tailed Rat Snake," The family of rat snakes has been known for some time to the zoologist, but the yellow tailed branch is something entirely new. —[New York Telegram.

### Orientals at the Fair.

Among the young people who are visiting the Columbian Exposition this summer are a Javanese baby, three Chinese boys of from two to six years, a pickaninny from Dahomey, a dancing Soudanese baby, a little Bedouin girl who dances in the Arab encampment, a pappoose or two in the Indian village, and a half-dozen Egyptian boys who belabor the tiny gray donkeys in the Cairo Street. As the readers of Young People have already guessed, these boys and girls did not visit the fair to see the curious things in the wonderful white buildings, but to be a part of the show. They are there to be looked at, not to look, and they are among the most interesting of all the exhibits.

The black baby lives in the Dahomey village, which is supposed to look as if it had been picked up in Africa and set down in Chicago. In some respects it certainly does resemble the hot country about which Mr. Glave has told us during the past year. The ground is sandy enough and the sunshine hot enough for Sahara, and the reed-thatched huts which line the high board fence surrounding the village are uncomfortable enough in appearance to satisfy the most enthusiastic explorer. In the middle of the village is a larger hut, open at the sides and covered with thatch, and in this hut the dwellers of the Dahomey village dance the war-dance of their native country every hour or two for the entertainment of the white people who stroll in to see them. All of these men and women are hideous in their gay calico clothing, with strings of teeth and strange-looking bits of stone and metal hanging about their necks and dangling from their arms and ears. But the pickaninny is as cunning as most other babies are. When I saw him he was sitting in a puddle of dirty water with no clothing on to get soiled, watching his mother and an older brother scouring two or three brass and silver rings with a bit of rag and a handful of sand. The little fellow wanted the rings to play with, and when he found that he could not have them, he set up a howl that sounded very much like a white boy of two years crying because he could not have a porcelain clock or a circus wagon to play with.—[Harper's Young People.

## THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. AUG. 31.


### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff,
JOHN P. CONDO.

For Treasurer,
JOHN Q. MILES.

For Register,
GEORGE W. RUMBERGER.

For Recorder,
W. GALER MORRISON.

For Commissioners,
GEORGE L. GOODHART.
T. FRANK ADAMS.

For Coroner,
DR. H. K. HOY.

For Auditors,
H. W. BICKLE.
W. W. ROYER.

### JUSTICE DUE VETERANS.

The Chicago *Tribune*, the leading Republican paper of the northwest, says: There are men on the rolls receiving $12 a month who never fired a shot, who never did anything to injure the enemy, who never saw a Confederate soldier, and whose health today is just as good as it would have been had they never been mustered into the service. It is an outrage on the taxpayers that such things should be. No one grudges the real soldiers what they are receiving. No one would lift a finger to take from the men who fought and marched, who knew wounds, imprisonment, hunger and disease those pensions which a grateful country is glad to give them. But there are tens of thousands, deadbeats and frauds, eating up the substance of the taxpayers who are in no sense "veterans," who do not deserve pensions. It is known that under the older and more rigid laws men managed by hook or crook to get pensions, though not entitled to them. Under the new tax laws, lately administered, every man who was ever mustered into the service, or, if he is dead, his wife, is invited to step up and get a pension, and a liberal pension office takes care to make it near the maximum.

### FUNDS FOR FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The state board of agriculture has heretofore divided the appropriation for the expense of holding Farmers' Institutes among the counties of the state without any special reference to the size or agricultural requirements of the county. This mode of distribution has been changed by the advisory committee of the board by adopting as a basis the number of farms in each county as determined by the census. Each county will be given a minimum appropriation of $75 and in addition to this will receive an additional amount proportioned to the number of farms.

It is believed that the average amount appropriated to single counties will be about $150, but that, in accordance with the new plan, the actual amount will vary from $75 to $200, according to the number of farms in each county. This plan it is thought will be more satisfactory generally than the old one which gave $100 to a majority of counties and $150 each to a few of the larger ones.

The Republican State convention met in Harrisburg on Wednesday, to nominate candidates for supreme judge and state treasurer.

Hon. Geo. F. Kribbs, our representative in congress, has our thanks for the Congressional Record sent us. Mr. Kribbs voted right on the silver question.

The State Board of Agriculture announces that the corn and potato crop of the state will be quite under the average. The REPORTER gave this information two weeks ago, based upon its own information.

IN CONFORMITY to the law 2,400 bottles of beer were broken at Osborne, north-western Kansas, Tuesday, which had been seized from an illegal liquor seller. Lots of folks would'nt lament over the broken bottles if they only had the beer.

THE UPWARD move in business affairs keeps on. The Fourth national bank, of Louisville, Kentucky, the American national bank, of Pueblo, Colorado, and the Waupaca county national bank, of Waupaca, Wisconsin, which suspended recently have been given permission to resume. Things will get all right under Grover, by and by.

In another column of the REPORTER we present a specimen ballot of the newly amended Baker Ballot law and the changes as made by the Legislature is fully demonstrated in the form.

### THAT BRIDGE GETS JERKED.

**A New Bridge—The Work Being Done on the Pike.**

The bridge down town, to which we felt obliged to allude in last week's REPORTER as a model of incompetency, was pulled up after two days existence, and by a more competent set, a sort of culvert was put across the street, at a proper place and so as not to disfigure our main street; an evidence that a little brains is worth far more than fuss and blabber.

During this week hands have been pounding stone in the square to fill up and get rid of the puddles so often pointed out in these columns as a disgrace. A great mass of stones is being hauled for this purpose, and we trust we have seen the last of this blemish.

As we are informed the amount of money the council intends to spend on improving the pike is $500, and that in consideration of it the pike company will let our people pass the gate without paying toll for this part of the road. About one-third only of our people possess teams, hence the other two-thirds would be taxed to pay the toll for the one-third. This is hardly just or legal.

The council has been making some expensive mistakes; the wild goose chase over the water works, cost the boro a nice sum; the bridge and other mistakes. We think the council should be run by its cooler heads and its less fussy members for the good of the taxpayers. We understand that the pike company is to pay half of the $500 to be expended on the street. We trust this is correct.

A poor tax, we are told has been laid, yet there is a surplus in the poor fund from last year and the town has not got a single pauper. It will amount to a misdemeanor for the council to collect a poor tax when the money is only going to be used in bank. No such tax is legal nor need any one pay it. Councils have spent upwards of $200 for attorney fees, yet really never needed a cent's worth of advice. The attorneys are not to blame for it.

**The Silver Repeal Passes.**

On Monday the Sherman silver bill was repealed in the house by a majority of 129. All the amendments and ratio schemes offered were defeated by decisive majorities. The story of the day's voting is told in the shortest and most instructive manner by the following table:

Sixteen to 1, yeas 124; nays 226; majority 102; 17 to 1, yeas 100; nays 240; majority 140; 18 to 1, yeas 193; nays 239; majority 136; 19 to 1, yeas 104; nays 238; majority 134; 20 to 1, yeas 121; nays 222; majority 101. Bland-Allison act, yeas 136; nay 213; majority 77. Final passage, yeas 239; nays 110; majority 129.

**Pointers for Auditors.**

Recent decisions of several courts in the state have about definitely outlined the sources from which auditors are expected to draw their pay for their various services at election time. Judge McPherson, of Lebanon, and Judge Simonton, of Dauphin county, have concurred in the decree that for holding meetings for receiving certificates of nominations and nomination papers, hearing objections thereto, and withdrawals and filing out certificates for watchers, the township must pay the auditors, but for arranging ballots, correcting proof, going to and from the printing office and distributing ballots to the proper officers of any township, the cost must be paid by the county commissioners. Such a rule seems exceedingly explicit and should obviate any future misunderstanding between auditors, their townships and the county commissioners about pay for the election services rendered.

**More Work for Assessors.**

The County Commissioners throughout the state are receiving the books to be given the assessors to keep an account of the births and deaths in their respective districts. In the report of births the following must be observed: Name, sex, color, parents' names, residence, date and place; while in the death column this shall be carefully marked: name, sex, color, age, married or single, place of birth, occupation, date, place and cause of death, place and date of interment, and if a minor the name of father and mother. These reports are to be forwarded to the county commissioners semi-annually, and they must place them on record.—Ex.

**Light Rains.**

A little thunder shower greeted us last Saturday evening; it did not go down deep but it freshened up vegetation a bit. We can stand two days and two nights of moderate rain, and not be over soaked at that. Sunday evening we again had a light shower.

**Seed Wheat for Sale.**

The new Rudy wheat, for sale by Michael Burkholder, Centre Hall, at $1.00 per bushel. 7 bushels were sown on near seven acres, yielding 200 bushels of fine wheat, threshing 8 bushels to the 100 sheaves. Order soon. 9-14

When before this does history record of a nation that had more silver than it knew what to do with, like our own nation?


# WAIT : FOR : THEM.

Our buyer is at present in New York purchasing our supply of goods for the coming Fall and Winter season, and we can consistently say that the stock of clothing and wearing apparel, which we will place on our counters, will be larger and more complete than any ever before received by us.

## COME AND SEE THEM.

And we will show you a stock such as has never before been displayed in these parts. We want the public to inspect them and they will verify our statement.

## FAUBLE'S,

BROCKERHOFF ROW. - BELLEFONTE, PA.


### Marriage Licenses.

The following is a list of marriage licenses issued during the past week:

J. C. A. Heckman, Spring Mills, Maggie J. Emerick, Coburn.

George R. Mock, Philipsburg, Grace M. Moore, Lemont.

W. Fred Reynolds, Bellefonte, Louisa Linn Hoy, Bellefonte.

L. P. Brisbin, and Mary Sensor, both of Unionville.

W. W. Houtz, Buffalo Run, Maggie Swisher, Julian.

Joseph Eckley, Benner twp., Sadie Rian, Spring twp.

Joseph B. Strunk, Parvin, Pa., Carrie E. Beck. Jacksonville.

Paul Yearick, and Elizabeth Rusnack, both of Clarence.

James Woodwring, and Ella May Robinson, Port Matilda.

Wm. W. Ammerman and Frances Walizer, Tyrone.

Samuel S. Hazel, Jr., Jennie F. Ott, Axemann.


**Strength and Health.**

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c, at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.


**The Worst Has Passed.**

The *Commercial Advertiser* prints a broadside of opinions upon the present commercial depression gathered from all over the country. Most of these opinions are from men conversant with the condition of trade in their various localities and is to the effect that the worst of the depression has been passed, and the near future will see decided improvement in all lines of commercial and manufacturing business.


Mr. J. C. Boswell, one of the best known and most respected citizens of Brownwood, Texas, suffered with diarrhoea for a long time and tried many different remedies without benefit, until Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used; that relieved him at once. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.


**Big Rattler.**

One day last week, while out berrying in the mountains east of Potters Mills, John Miller killed a rattle snake that sported eleven rattles.

**Be on the Lookout for Him.**

Our merchants should be on the lookout for a swindler, who is, and has already successfully worked several cities. He victimized merchants in Woodbury, N. J.; afterwards he appeared in Harrisburg, and later was in Mauch Chunk. His description is as follows: Nicely dressed, 36 years old, about six feet in height, light complexion, full round head, somewhat effeminate voice, commands good language and wears a gray diagonal suit. His mode of operations is to purchase a bill of goods, in payment for which he presents a nicely printed check, with "V. O. Sweet, Towanda, Pa.," to order of James Spicer, and has the certified stamp of the bank, with the signature of J. K. Newell, cashier, impressed thereon. The check when presented to that bank is pronounced a forgery.

**$10,000,000 in Gold.**

Ten millions in gold were shipped to New York, over the Santa Fe road, last week. The gold was all in $10 and $20 pieces, packed in canvas bags, which were carried in safes in baggage cars. When the gold left California a guard of ten United States Deputy Marshals went with it as far as Kansas City. They were armed with Winchesters, for the possibility of a $10,000,000 haul might have been a great temptation to desperate train robbers. After reaching Kansas city the guard was reduced to seven, and from Chicago east the force, it is said, has been still further cut down, as the danger of robbery dimished. The whole shipment weighed about twenty-two tons, Troy weight, and the baggage cars in which it was brought east are bullet-proof.

**Worse than Centre.**

In Huntingdon county the drouth has worked more seriously than in this county. In some parts where the drouth has caused a failure of the crop the farmers are disposing of their cattle and horses at a sacrifice. They have not feed enough to winter them and they are compelled to sell them for any price. Cattle last week were sold in the vicinity of Marklesburg for three and four dollars a head.

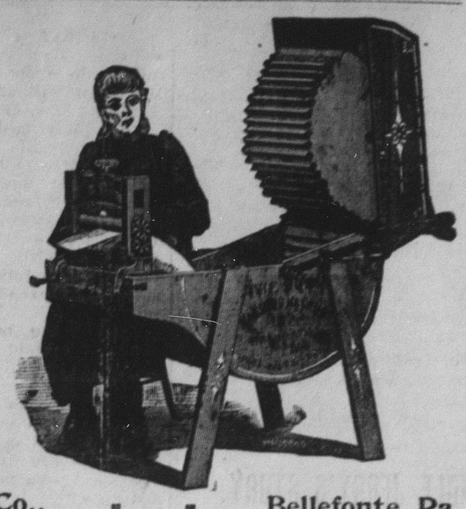

**Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke your Life Away**

is the truthful startling title of a little book that tells all about No-to-bac, the wonderful, harmless *Guaranteed* tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling and the man who wants to quit and can't runs no physical or financial risk in using "No-to-bac." Sold by all druggists.

Book at Drug Stores or by mail free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.


—REPORTER only $1.50 per year.


BOSS
**Washing Machine.**



1. It washes clothes perfectly clean.
2. It works smooth and easy.
3. It cannot tear the clothes.
4. It adjusts itself to the size of the wash, so you can wash one shirt as well as ten.
5. No dirt can accumulate in this machine as in others; opening one waste cock removes it all.
6. Your wringer can be attached right to the machine, allowing water to run back into it.
7. It can be thoroughly ventilated, so no damp remains to rot the wood.
8. It is reasonable in price.
9. Wringers sold separate.

McCALMONT & Co., - - Bellefonte, Pa.

HYDRAULIC
# CIDER PRESSES.

—HUYETT, MEYER & BOOZER,—

Manufacturers Agents for Centre and adjoining counties, for

Hydraulic Cider and Wine Presses, . . . .
.. Evaporators, Apple Graters, Cider Pumps
. . And General Cider Makers' Supplies. . .

O——O

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

# DO YOU WANT

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

o——o Go To o——o

## HARPER & KREAMER'S.

## Can't Be Excelled!

For the execution of all kinds of Job Work, at low prices. We have new equipment throughout, including all the latest faces of type, new, fast presses, etc., and can furnish anything from a Wedding Invitation to a large poster.

Try it.

### The Potato Centuries Ago.

It has been proved without a doubt that at the time of the discovery of America the cultivation of the potato was practiced with every appearance of ancient usage in the temperate regions from Chile to New Grenada, at altitudes varying with the latitude. The name of the discoverer of the potato is unknown, but Du Candolle sums up the history of its discovery as follows: "The potato is wild in Chile in a form which is still seen in our cultivated plants; it is doubtful whether its natural home extends to Peru and New Grenada; its cultivation was diffused before the discovery of America, and was introduced in the latter half of the sixteenth century into that part of the United States now known as Virginia and North Carolina, and the potato was imported into Europe between 1580 and 1585, first by the Spaniards and afterwards by the English at the time of Raleigh's voyages to Virginia."

### Guide Book of the Penna. Railroad.

Complimented by the press and indorsed by tourists and practical travelers, the Summer Excursion book of the Pennsylvania railroad company of this year's issue has become, in consequence of these recommendations and its own real worth, a most highly prized compilation. The many and diversified routes, including every road of prominence within the great summer belt of Eastern United States, offer those contemplating an early fall trip an opportunity of choosing new and interesting means of reaching their destinations. A list of hotels is appended to each resort, which it is self-evident adds materially to the value.

The month of September being probably the finest month in the year in which to travel, an increased demand for this graphic production has become noticeable, and that all may avail themselves of the manifold advantages to be derived from an inspection of its plain and concise yet elegant and complete descriptions of a thousand places within a radius of a thousand miles, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Passenger Department will mail the book mentioned to any address upon receipt of 20 cents in stamps. Copies may also be obtained from ticket agents of the company.

Business resumptions are continuing. Things are brightening. Industrial establishments and banks continue to open up again in all parts of the country. The sky is brightening.

### La Grippe.

During the prevalence of the Grippe the past season it was a noticeable fact that those who depended upon Dr. King's New Discovery, not only had a speedy recovery, but escaped all of the troublesome after effects of the malady. This remedy seems to have a peculiar power in effecting rapid cures not only in cases of La Grippe, but in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs, and has cured cases of Asthma and Hay Fever of long standing. Try it and be convinced. It won't disappoint. Free Trial Bottles at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

### A Good Plan.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has adopted the plan of placing extra rails at every mile or so on their system, which are to be used only in case of an emergency. In the past many accidents could have been averted where rails were discovered to be broken had the section houses where they were kept been nearer than five or six miles. Great delays were often caused in this manner and the plan will be put in operation at once, to avoid the repitition of past accidents.

### Pay Promptly.

While the hard times cannot be overcome, yet they can be made a great deal easier if those people who have the means pay their bills promptly. A five or ten dollar bill started on the rounds now in settling accounts, will bring more relief than ten times that much money in good times. Then pay your small bills promptly. This applies with peculiar significance to persons who owe the printer.

### Ticket Nominated.

The Clinton county Republicans on Tuesday nominated the following ticket: Sheriff, Lewis Hoover; prothonotary, J. B. Lesher; treasurer, Geo. R. McCrea; county commissioners, P. L. Knecht and Isaac Shaffer; auditors, Daniel Keister and H. C. Stoner; coroner, Dr. Lichtenthaler; delegate to state convention, H. C. Loveland, of Lamar.

### A Paying Business.

A relic hunter at Johnstown, on Tuesday, found a package of gold eagles, mixed with some five dollar gold pieces, in all $380, wrapped in what was either a woolen cloth or an old stocking. Men are quitting good situations to hunt for valuables.

### Grand Opening.

Grand opening of Fall and Winter clothing for Men, Boys and Children, Friday, August 25th.

MONTGOMERY & Co,
Bellefonte, Pa.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

### UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR.

Labor relief trains from Denver to St. Paul would be in order. A dispatch from Denver states that when the city called for forty-two men to work on the sewers there were two thousand applications for the work, so great was the rush of the unemployed. A dispatch from St Paul says that the farmers of the northwest can't get men enough to gather their harvest, although tramps are plenty and big wages are offered. Another dispatch from Hallock, Minn., says that not one-tenth the number of men needed can be had to get in the harvest, which is the best for years. It is feared that a great deal of grain will be lost.

——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

Mr. Thomas Batte, editor of the *Graphic*, Texarkana, Arkansas, has found what he believes to be the best remedy in existence for the flux. His experience is well worth remembering. He says: "Last summer I had a very severe attack of flux. I tried almost every known remedy, none giving relief. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended to me. I purchased a bottle and received almost immediate relief. I continued to use the medicine and was entirely cured. I take pleasure in recommending this remedy to any person suffering with such a disease, as in my opinion it is the best medicine in existence." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

——REPORTER only $1.50 per year.


## EXPLOSIVES, POWDER, FUSE AND QUARRYING MACHINERY.

ATLAS POWDER.—The very best quality of Dynamite in use is named the Atlas Powder, for blasting rocks and blowing out stumps.

JUDSON POWDER.—The Judson powder is of medium strength between black powder and dynamite.

BLACK POWDER.—Dupont's make of blasting, rifle and sporting powder has always been considered the best in the market and it is as good in quality to-day as it ever was.

CARTRIDGES.—Fixed ammunition for hunters and sportsmen.

WE ARE PREPARED to supply the trade with the above High Class Explosives at the very lowest prices. We guarantee the lowest prices for the best goods in this line ever offered for sale in this community.

FUSE.—Cotton, hemp, tape and rubber fuses for use in dry and wet rock.

PLATINUM FUSES AND ELECTRIC BLASTING APPARATUS.

ROCK DRILLS.—Rock Drills operated by hand, steam or compressed air with boilers, air compressors and engines for operating the same.

ORDERS FOR ANY of the above articles placed in our hands will receive prompt attention at the very lowest prices.

McCALMONT & CO.,
22Junly BELLEFONTE, PA.


PUBLIC SALE—The undersigned will offer at public sale at his residence, Centre Hall, on Friday, September 8th, 1 horse, 7 years old and a fine driver, buggy, sleigh, 2 sets harness, lap robes, sewing machine, 2 stoves, book case, cupboard, bed room suite and other household goods. Sale at 1:30 p. m.

W. E. FISCHER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Burkholder, dec'd., of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. W. SPANGLER.
aug3-6t Administrator.

### World's Fair Philanthropists.

Messrs. Boddie Bros., wealthy Chicago gentlemen, having the interest of their city at heart, and desiring to disprove the falsity of the statement that only in boarding houses can be found moderate priced accommodations during the World's Fair, remodeled and furnished at great expense one of their famous absolutely fire-proof business structures, located corner of Franklin and Jackson streets, within short walking distance of the Union Depots, Theatres, Post Office, Board of Trade, Steam, Elevated, Cable R ads and Steamboats to the World's Fair, furnished newly throughout 500 rooms, superb parlors, elevators, electric lights exhaust fans to keep cool entire building, named this property The Great Western Hotel, and invite the public to take their choice of rooms for $1.00 per day, children 5 to 12 fifty cents. Elegant restaurant and dining rooms where fine meals are served at 50 cents, or a la carte at very moderate prices.

There would be less heard or known of extortion and imposition connected with the World's Fair were there more public spirited, fair minded men in Chicago as are the owners and proprietors of The Great Western Hotel. Our readers should write as early as possible to secure rooms, for they are being taken up rapidly.—St. Paul *Daily News*.


## PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



## DR. MORITZ SALM.

The Doctor has been for years a professor and lecturer in several of our largest medical

colleges and earned great fame as an authority and author on all subjects concerning his specialty.

This eminent Physician has devoted lifetime to his specialty--

diseases of the Nose, Eye, Ear, Lung, Throat, and chroni Diseases.

### Will Be At

MILLHEIM, Pa., at MUSSER HOUSE—Fridays, Aug. 11; Sept. 8; Oct. 6; Nov. 3; Dec. 1; Dec. 29; Jan. 26; Feb. 23; March 23; April 20; May 18; June 15; July 13; Aug. 10.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., at BUSH HOUSE—Saturdays, Aug. 12; Sept. 9; Oct. 7; Nov. 4; Dec. 2; Dec. 30; Jan. 27; Feb. 24; March 24; April 21; May 19; June 16; July 14; Aug 11.

He will visit this county EVERY FOUR WEEKS, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city, as he is the only physician and surgeon in the country who carries his own manikins, models, diagrams, etc., to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their disease. This will give his numerous patients and others who are in need of medical treatment an opportunity to consult this distinguished physician, whose duties at the institute will permit only of monthly visits to your community.

### All Eye Operations Successfully Performed.

#### Offensive Smell of Catarrh.

Of eight years standing cured by Dr. Salm:
Our little daughter Katie has had a bad case of catarrh for more than eight years, her breath was something terrible and her general health was very much undermined, but now after a course of treatment with Dr. Salm we consider her entirely cured.
Nittany, Centre Co., Pa., April 23, '93. MRS. ALICE ROBB.

#### Cured By Dr. Salm.

After having suffered for years with Stomach, Bladder and Kidney trouble:
I have been suffering with very severe stomach, bladder and kidney trouble, and on account of that felt all broke up, couldn't follow my daily labors on account of great pains, weakness and headache, but now after a course of treatment with Dr. Salm can once more attend to my daily labors with pleasure, and consider myself hale and hearty again. E. K. AUKENY.
Indiana, Pa., April 26, '93.

#### Deafness, Catarrh.

And general trouble cured by Dr. Salm:
In July I put myself under Dr. Salm's treatment for catarrh, ear and general trouble. At that time my strength was below par, appetite bad and weighed only 150 pounds. To-day, after 6 months treatment, I weigh 170; am pretty strong now and feel like a different man altogether and I am certain that Dr. Salm understands his business. MORRIS WADE.
Argentine, Butler Co., Pa.

#### Deafness Cured.

By Dr. Salm after a great many others have failed.
For quite a time I have been almost totally deaf from catarrh, particularly in my left ear, which seemed dead, and the right one got worse daily. I was very despondent and almost desperate, on account of not being able to hear what went on around me, always felt tired and lost all energy; now I am quite a different man and feel happy once more, all this thanks to Dr. Salm's skillful treatment. I have been to three other doctors. Nobody can imagine how good and young I feel since I can understand once more without an effort. MICHAEL STEGER.
Johnstown, Pa.

#### This Wonderful.

Piece of work was done by Dr. Salm:
For more than four years I have had a bad case of stomach trouble, had to be very cautious about my diet as anything would give me a pain and throbbing in that organ and it was seldom that I could get a nights rest, as my nerves were almost completely wrecked. Frequently I had sick spells which completely wore me out, but now after a course of treatment I consider myself entirely cured and feel as well as ever. I want people to know that Dr. Salm did that wonderful piece of work. MRS. MARTHA CARNEY.
Indiana, Pa., April 26, '93.

Diseases of women, such as have baffled the skill of all other physicians and remedies, quickly cured. Cancers, tumors, fibroid and polypoid growth cured without the use of knife or caustics, No cutting, no pain, no danger.

Manhood perfectly restored. Quick, painless and certain cure for impotence, lost manhood, spermatorrhea losses, weak and nervous debility; also for prostrations, varicocele and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Free examination of the Urine.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 or 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopic examination.

Small tumors, cancers, warts, moles, etc., removed without acids, knife, pain or scar. New Method. Electrolysis, epilepsy, or fits scientifically treated and positively cured by a never-failing method. Address all communications to Box 769, Columbus, Ohio.

CONSULTATION FREE. This advertisement appears twice before each visit.



## HONEST FERTILIZERS AT HONEST PRICES.

"How to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before."

The Liebig High Grade Acid Phosphate is the trade name adopted for the best prepared Acidulated Dissolved South Carolina Rock now being offered to the farmers of Pennsylvania, which we guarantee contains 14 to 15½ per cent. available Phosphoric Acid, which is the highest guarantee given on any Dissolved South Carolina Rock ever offered for sale in Centre County. We sold over two hundred tons of this High Grade Acid Phosphate during the past year. It has been used on the State College farms—the farms of adjoining townships, as well as many other farms through ut Centre County, during the past three years, which has given the most satisfactory results.

On Wheat, Corn, Oats and other Crops, the outlook is, that we will sell more than two hundred tons this year. It is an Acid Phosphate of the highest quality, and is sold at the lowest price by the ton or car load.

### CHAMPION $25.00 PHOSPHATE.

McCalmont & Co's. Champion $25.00 Ammoniated Bone Super Phosphate has been used by farmers of Centre county during the past three years and has proven its-self superior in stimulating plant growth to all other complete fertilizers This is a complete fertilizer. It not only produces a crop of grain, but stimulates a crop of grass, clover and timothy. It is equal in value to other phosphates at thirty dollars per ton. Dr. Freer of the State College proves this claim by his analysis. We sold fifty tons last year.

### NITRATES AND PHOSPHATES.

In addition to the above articles we sell Ammoniated Dissolved Bone, Buffalo Honest Phosphate, Ground Bone, Muriate of Potash, Nitrate of Soda, Land Plaster, and Agricultural Salt in quantities to meet the wants of buyers.

### HONEST GOODS INVITES PATRONAGE.

We have given a great deal of attention and study to the merits and cost of fertilizers in which we deal. Our greatest ambition is to furnish honest fertilizers of the highest quality at the least possible cost to the farmer; we now present our claims to the farmers in this respect, with the full assurance that our efforts have been crowned with success. Believing this to be the fact, we invite the farmers of Centre and adjoining counties to examine the merits of the fertilizers we offer before purchasing.

McCALMONT & CO,
*July 13, 1893.* *BELLEFONTE, PA.*


### THREE DOLLARS A WEEK FOR LIFE.

HERE IS A SNAP FOR BRAINY PEOPLE—THE LATEST THING OUT.

In order to introduce The Canadian Agriculturist into New homes, the publishers have decided to present an unusually attractive reward list for their Great Eighth Half Yearly Literary Attraction for the summer of 1893, which closes Oct. 1. They have entered into a written agreement to pay through the Judges all the rewards offered below:

HOW TO SECURE A REWARD.—Those who become subscribers can compete free of charge. All that is necessary is to take a few sheets of paper and make all the words you can out of the letters in the three words, "World's Columbian Exposition," and send them to us, inclosing $1 for six months subscription to either The Canadian Agriculturist or The Ladies' Home Magazine, two of the choicest illustrated periodicals of the day.

The sender of the largest list will receive $3 per week for life; 2nd, $1,000 in gold; 3rd, $500; 4th, $250; 5th, $100; 6th, Ticket to World's Fair and ten days expenses; pianos, organs, ladies' and gents' gold and silver watches, silver tea services, diamond rings, and over 10,000 other rewards, making altogether the most valuable prize list ever offered by any publisher. Send for printed list of former prize-winners.

RULES.—Foreign or obsolete words not counted. 2, Letters cannot appear oftener than they appear in the words, "World's Columbian Exposition"—that is, the word "riddle," for instance, could not be used, because there is but one "d" in the three words, etc. 3 Names of persons and places barred. 4 No charge for packing or shipping, but all prize winners will be expected to help us to extend our circulation. 5. All lists containing over 100 correct words will receive a special reward.

JUDGES.—The following well-known gentlemen have consented to act as judges and will see that the prizes are fairly awarded—Commodore Calcutt, (Proprietor Calcutt's Line of Steamers), Peterborough, and Mr. W. Robertson, President Times Printing Company, Peterborough.

AGENTS WANTED—We pay $1 to $5 per day salary (no commission) to men, women, boys and girls. Write for particulars. Register all money letters. Address, AGRICULTURIST PUB. CO., (Ltd), Peterborough, Canada.


## New Buggies, Wagons, &c.,

AT A BARGAIN.

The undersigned has on hand at his shops at Yeagertown a very large stock of Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, &c., which he will sell at low prices and easy terms in order to make room. All made of first-class material and equal to the best. Call and see my stock. I can suit everybody. Buggies and Wagons made to order in the best style. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

jun1-3m H. PHILIPS.



## JERSEY BULL,

COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, { I wish to say to owners of Jerseys, that I have a fine thoroughbred Jersey Bull which I keep for service. He has all the points of a first class bull of his kind; has a splendid switch, and an exceedingly neat head and neck; quiet disposition and sure getter.

July27 2m S. W. SMITH, Centre Hall, Pa.


EXECUTORS NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Lydia Keller, dec'd., late of Potter twp., having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

D. C. KELLER, Executor,
3July6t Turbotville, Pa.


WANTED.—SALESMEN, TO SELL OUR choice and hardy nursery stock. Many special varieties to offer both in fruits and ornamentals, and controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary, give exclusive territory and pay weekly. Write us at once and secure choice of territory. MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.
15jun3m


## ATTORNEYS.

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. 'an87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS.
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. 'an85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWES.
SPANGLER & HEWES,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

## BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

## HOTELS.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
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## PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 21, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8 02 p m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.20 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m. Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.27 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.50 a m; Washington at 10.15a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.40 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia,

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

### LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

| Westward. P M | P.M. | A.M. | STATIONS. | Eastward. A M | P.M. | P M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 00 | | 5 40 | Montandon | 9 20 | | 4 55 |
| 2 08 | | 6 15 | Lewisburg | 9 00 | | 4 47 |
| 2 17 | | 6 23 | Biehl | 8 52 | | 4 39 |
| 2 22 | | 6 28 | Vicksburg | 8 47 | | 4 35 |
| 2 31 | | 6 38 | Mifflinburg | 8 38 | | 4 27 |
| 2 43 | | 6 50 | Millmont | 8 25 | | 4 15 |
| 2 51 | | 6 58 | Glen Iron | 8 17 | | 4 07 |
| 3 20 | | 7 27 | Paddy Mountain | 7 48 | | 3 40 |
| 3 30 | | 7 38 | Coburn | 7 38 | | 3 30 |
| 37 | | 7 45 | Zerby | 7 30 | | 3 23 |
| 3 47 | | 7 55 | Rising Spring | 7 21 | | 3 14 |
| 3 53 | | 8 02 | Penn Cave | 7 14 | | 3 07 |
| 4 01 | | 8 09 | Centre Hall | 7 06 | | 3 01 |
| 4 07 | | 8 16 | Gregg | 7 00 | | 2 54 |
| 4 13 | | 8 23 | Linden Hall | 6 52 | | 2 47 |
| 4 18 | | 8 28 | Oak Hall | 6 47 | | 2 42 |
| 4 22 | | 8 32 | Lemont | 6 43 | | 2 37 |
| 4 27 | | 8 37 | Dale Summit | 6 38 | | 2 33 |
| 4 37 | | 8 47 | Pleasant Gap | 6 28 | | 2 23 |
| 4 40 | | 8 50 | Axemann | 6 25 | | 2 20 |
| 4 45 | | 8 55 | Bellefonte | 6 20 | | 2 15 |

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 40 and 7.45 p m turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 10.23 a m, 5.02 p m, 5.56 p m, and 8 05 p m

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# OVER LAND AND SEA.

## A STRIKING DISPLAY OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

### Wonderful Features of the Transportation Building at the Columbian Exposition — Ancient and Modern Methods of Travel Contrasted.

Apollo's fiery horses snuffed the liquid gold of morning when he drove his golden chariot. Venus had teams of sparrows, swans, peacocks, dolphins and doves. Pegasus was but a winged horse and had he gone as near the sun as Icarus did, perhaps his wings would have melted off. Thus only in imagination did the ancients see distance obliterated. They never dared to dream of the marvels the Transportation Building contains. Apollo's horses would be tame affairs compared with the puffing steel-breasted monster, No. 999, of the New York Central, whose record is a mile in 32 seconds—a speed equivalent to 112½ miles in an hour. Think of Neptune's chariot beside one of the modern Atlantic greyhounds. The Transportation Building is not remarkable for its architectural beauty. Designed on a basis of utility, classic mould was not given a consideration in its shape. Ornamentation came to the rescue and saved the building from the reproach of being a mere shed. In truth, the ornamentation seems to have been an afterthought. The golden door is certainly magnificent—five concentric and receding arches ornamented with bas reliefs of modified acanthus leaves in gold and silver. The story of the development of the means of transportation is told in bas reliefs on the base of these arches. These reliefs are certainly very beautiful. Beginning at the left with old age carried in a rude palanquin of the long, long ago, the story finishes with the interior of a modern dining car. At frequent intervals along the front of the Transportation Building allegorical groups of statuary stand on pedestals about 6 feet high. Each group is duplicated, one being north of the Golden Door, the other south. The building is painted in a terra cotta tint and between the windows there is a fresco. In each instance this fresco is a white and gold angel in a style suggestive of Egyptian Art. He holds a straight ribbon in his hands, the arms hanging full length at his side. This ribbon bears the name of some noted man who has secured fame in the world of travel. At the north and south ends of the building are statues of those whose inventions have marked a period in transportation. The glory of the display within is certainly undeniable. It appears to me, however, that one point has been omitted. The efforts made to secure aerial navigation have no representation. Yet since the days of Joseph Michael Montgolfier many an ambitious inventor has turned his mind to securing some means by which he could speed through the air. But transportation by land and by sea, however, are laid before the visitor in chronological order. Everything from the crudest palanquin to a modern palace car, from a Mexican burro to a Columbia cycle, from an aboriginal bark canoe to models of the stateliest ocean steamers; baby carriages, magnificent coaches, beautiful sleighs, Chinese craft, by-darka of the Aleutian Islands, Spanish Volante and thousands of other queer vehicles and vessels, with names just as queer, used in every land and on every water known to man. But let us study the progress in road-making. A magnificent display which takes up the entire division of the annex is made by the Museum of Osnabruck. There are 67 separate parts to this exhibit. The first part is a relic of the early Christian era. It is a part of the original plank-way laid by Somitius as a Roman military road over the fen of Devenmoor, near Osnabruck. The road was ten and a half miles long. The planks are about 12 feet by 9 inches, and overlap each other in the same fashion as the clapboards on an ordinary cottage are fixed to-day. A hole about two inches square is chiseled at about six inches from each end of each plank. Through each hole a dog-headed stake is driven. The stake is about three feet long. Thus each board was strongly fixed in position. For ages that old road was there. Kindly Nature packed it away in some six feet of moss from whence it was excavated in 1892. From Exhibit No. 1 to Exhibit No. 2 there is a lapse of 16 centuries. A wooden tramway and car in which not the smallest piece of iron has been used constitutes No. 2. The rails of the road are about 18 inches apart, are fastened to the grounds by means of pegs and seem to be the bodies of small trees or branches of large trees. The wheels of the car are large spools with concave surface so that they hold to the rail. The car itself is a rather small affair shaped like a bin and about the size of a barrel. This kind of vehicle and road is still to be seen in parts of Hungary. No. 3 is the first approach to a modern iron road. It was constructed in 1776 by B. J. Curr. Each rail is but three feet long, the sleepers are rough stones about a foot square and iron nails are used at the joints. The rails are angle shaped. A wagon of heavy iron wheels was drawn along this road by means of animal power. The first locomotive experiment was made over this road in 1804 by Richard Trevithick at Merthyr Tydvil, now Aberdeen Junction. From this there is a steady and rapid improvement in every connected with railroad building. These points are four: the rail, the sleeper, the fastener and the joint. In the 67 displays no two of the roads are exactly alike in all of the points.

History had been searched and wherever an idea of steam locomotion on land found expression in words that idea has been given material shape. Thus there are about fifty engines or models of engines displayed. The first of these bears as much resemblance to the locomotive turned out of the shops to-day as the chrysalis does to the butterfly. Hero, a Greek mathematician, who flourished in the 3d century before Christ, had an idea of using steam as a motive power. This idea was based on the principle of action and reaction. These revolving lawn sprinklers, so common in our cities, are examples of Hero's idea with water instead of steam as the motive. The principle of the reaction of steam when escaping through a small orifice led Sir Isaac Newton to give expression to the possibilities of using it in locomotion. The first model shown in the Baltimore & Ohio exhibit is a carriage to be moved by steam power applied in this manner. A large, ungainly copper vessel, resembling one of those low, squatty tea pots our grandmothers used, is set between four high and broad-tired carriage wheels. From the rear of this ungainly affair projects a trumpet-looking nozzle. Steam was to have been generated in the copper vessel and through the nozzle it was to have escaped. Reacting on the boiler, it was expected to have driven it forward. Of course the concern was never built. In all probability the model in the Transportation Building is the first and only one wherein Sir Isaac's idea was ever given material shape. Newton lived, be it remembered, from 1642 to 1727, yet it was not until 1769 that the first self-moving land carriage was made. From that time the development of the locomotive was rapid. At the beginning it was thought necessary to have a cog-wheel and rack in order to get the engine to move along the iron track made for it. Richard Trevithick, in 1803, succeeded in building an engine that made the marvellous speed of nine miles in four hours and five minutes! Last year the New York Central's steel winged bird, No. 999, made the same distance in four minutes and forty-eight seconds.

The first train of cars consisted of nothing more or less than rather large four-wheel coaches. To look at the first train as it is shown in the exhibit of the New York Central is a lesson that is certainly worth a day's admission to the Fair. Even to see the mode of travel on the European railroads as displayed at the Fair, and contrast it with our own, will make an American feel proud of the social standing his right of citizenship gives him. There are some very interesting relics to be found in the building. Among these I should mention the tools used by that stanch old Catholic, Charles Carrol, of Carrolton, on July 4th, 1828, when laying the corner stone of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. It was the first railroad company organized in the United States, the date of organization being April 24th, 1827. A carriage, once the property of Daniel Webster, is to be seen in the north end of the Transportation Building. Beside it stands President Polk's carriage. In its time it was undoubtedly a beautiful vehicle, not differing so very much from the lighter structures of to-day. But alas, the rude hand of time has smitten its beauty like a fell disease and it looks pretty much like the "wonderful one-horse shay" must have appeared just before it went to pieces. Its lining is tattered, torn and faded. The glass is gone from the sides. It stands like a monument to wither with its silent reproach the fleeting pomp and show and glory that the world can give. Near this is to be seen a wagon. The oddity of its shape is attractive. A little card attached bears its legend. It formerly belonged to a descendant of Miles Standish. This was a certain Nancy Standish-Welles. It is known to be 125 years old and if Mrs. Welles were about to say whence she obtained it, it might possibly reach back to the days of Miles himself. The state coach in which Dom Pedro rode is shown in the Brazilian exhibit. It is a very gaudy affair. Near it is to be seen an elephant saddle from Siam. I have no idea of the value of this beautiful piece of work. It is of ivory most delicately carved, is about four feet high, and about as long.—[New York Tablet.

## HANGED HIS OWN FATHER.

### Remarkable Scene on a Gallows in Washington.

It was a strange meeting of father and son on the occasion of the hanging of old Bill Stebbins for the murder of his second wife at Spokane. The murder was atrocious, the people said, and there were few glances of sympathy for the doomed man among the morbidly curious stares of the little crowd that filled the jail yard.

The Sheriff's deputies had attended to the details. The trap was set ready to be sprung and in an instant send a man into the great beyond. The noose had been made carefully of the best hemp rope, greased with tallow for that occasion. The procession had moved up the steps to the platform.

With business-like dignity the Sheriff, who had been notified, stepped from his office, crossed the courtyard and mounted the scaffold with the death warrant in his hand. He read the document in a calm voice, as one would a notice of a sheriff's sale.

"And now, sir," he said, turning to the condemned man, "you are at liberty to speak if there is anything on your mind."

Throughout his trial, in the dark hours after his sentence, through the last night of life, and while viewing seriously from his cell the rays of the last sunrise he would ever see on earth, the victim of the law had been stoically sullen. Emotion had never shown itself in his face. He had taken his fate philosopically from the first, making no defence, saying nothing when the stern Judge had given him an opportunity before passing sentence. Few noticed it, but it seemed as if a tear glistened in his eye then. Addressing himself to the Sheriff, he said, in a suppressed tone.

"Won't you shake hands, my boy, before I go?"

The Sheriff did not hear him, or if he did no one could have told it. He was still the business-like executive officer of the county in which he lived; nothing more.

"I know I didn't treat you right," the condemned man continued, showing a trace of excitement, "nor did your mother either, but a word of comfort to a man that's going to die isn't much. Won't you say something?"

Twenty years of battling with the world on his own hook had hardened the Sheriff's heart. Silently he motioned the assistant to buckle the straps, adjust the cap and fix the noose.

Then with steady hand and unwaving countenance he pressed the button and sent his father into eternity.—[Spokane (Wash.) Review.

To clean bottles cut a raw potato into small pieces, which put into the bottle with a tablespoonful of water. Shake well together until every mark is removed.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE typical plant of the new world is maize, or Indian corn, declares the Chicago Herald. The early adventurers and settlers both in North and South America found in it a delicious food, easily cultivated, apparently indifferent to soil or climate, yielding in abundance twice that of any other grain, with much less labor, and susceptible of preparation for the table in many forms. The white settlers found it the food of the Indians and made it their own, and for four centuries it has been the best known, as it is the cheapest and most nutritious, of the food supplies in the western hemisphere. And yet, after these centuries of knowledge, it has not obtained great favor in Europe. The potato, another plant indigenous to America, early became a popular European food, common to the tables of the rich and poor, and the chief support of the poor in Ireland, but corn, a much more nutritious food, and quite as easily cultivated, has never been widely adopted. Our most persistent missionary efforts have accomplished but little more than convincing Europeans that our corn is good food for animals, though Colonel Murphy hopes for good results from his efforts of the past few years. We who are familiar from childhood with roasting ears, mush and milk, corn bread, johnny cake, and all the various forms of toothsome dishes that can be made out of Indian corn, wonder at the supineness, or rather obstinacy, with which people abroad meet our recommendations of it. The poorer people stick by their heavy and unpalatable black bread, while the wealthier classes look with disdain upon a grain they think only fit for horses and hogs. The American aborigines regarded it as the best gift of the Great Spirit, and their folk lore abounds in stories and legends concerning it. In "Hiawatha" Longfellow repeats one of the legends of this "new gift of the Great Spirit." One of the great results of the World's Fair will undoubtedly be to make this golden grain more familiar to the world and prove its value as one of the best of foods.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY in England is about to institute an examination in agricultural science. The subjects of examination will be botany, chemistry, physiology and hygiene, entomology, geology, mechanics and engineering, bookkeeping and agriculture. The London Daily News, in commenting upon this decision, remarks: "This is one more sign that our system of so-called practical teaching has completely broken down in all the arts. Our rivals in industry, the Germans, train for everything, and with marked success. The French are not very far behind them. Their school of commerce is probably one of the best in the world; their school of forestry is admittedly the best. For a long time, if not actually at the present moment, our civil service students who were working for appointments in Indian forestry had to complete their education in France. It would be difficult to name any single branch of a great industry which can now be cultivated with success without a knowledge of its principles. Through the want of such a knowledge British farming is where it is to-day."

IT is interesting to observe the progress of American education upon the Pacific coast. There are schools and seminaries in California which boast of pupils gathered from half the world. A list of the graduates of one of these institutions, published in a San Francisco paper, contains names not only from that state and adjacent territories, but also from Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Chili, Tahiti, Honolulu, Japan and Australia. The influence which such a collection of students must exert among their own people on their return to their homes must be wholly American in sentiment, democratic in politics and liberal in religion. The teachings thus received must enlighten and revolutionize the dead old world of the Pacific.

THE inconvenience created in Italy by the scarcity of silver coins, will be alleviated by a measure just taken by Signor Grimaldi, the Finance Minister. He has decided upon the coining of nickel "pieces" or coins of 20 centimes, or 4 cents, similar to those in use in Belgium and Switzerland. Meanwhile the clause relative to the internationalization or exchange of small divisionary coins between the countries belonging to the Latin Monetary League has been abrogated. Thanks to this, the exportation of such coin will become impossible; and it is expected that the scarcity of silver money, which has caused lately great loss to Italian commerce, will promptly cease.

A PHYSICIAN has written an article to show that dyspepsia is due to a disorder of the head, and not to the stomach. He says: "The numbers of so-called dyspepsia that are cured by the disappearance of business, domestic or social annoyance are nearly unlimited. An overdue note in the possession of a beetle-nosed and beetle-eyed creditor is more productive of dyspepsia than a meal of second-hand carpet tacks. In fact, it may be a safe thing to assume that in dyspepsia we had better look in the garret, closet or cellar of the dyspeptic's house or among his business or social relations, rather than to his stomach, for the solution of the difficulty."

THE election of Miss Ella M. Grubb to be Superintendent of Schools for Adams County, Ill., has aroused great interest there, for next to Cook county, the head city of which is Chicago, Adams is the most populous county in the State, and this is the first time in its history that a woman has been elected to office. Miss Grubb is only twenty-eight years old. As an instance of her pluck and high character it may be said that she has already paid back from her earnings as a teacher the money she was compelled to borrow to secure a college education.

CARP fry were liberally distributed to the waters of the lower Delaware and its branches several years ago, and the results of the distribution are now seen from time to time. A 17-pound German carp was killed the other day when workmen were blowing out the piles of an old bridge across the Appoquinimink, a tidewater tributary of the Delaware emptying into the river twenty miles below Wilmington. A Hungarian lad hauled up with the aid of other boys at hand a 42-pound carp from the waters of Armstrong's creek, a small stream emptying into the Delaware near New Castle.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for holding an exposition at Lyons, France, next year. The fair is to be opened on April 26, 1894. The principal building is to be polygonal in shape, with a lofty central dome which will rise to a height upon the interior of 180 feet. It rises in a graceful curve, the structure being strengthened by means of airy lateral supports. The building will be 760 feet in diameter, and will cover a space of nearly 500,000 square feet. The total weight of the entire structure will be only about 2,480 tons.

ACCORDING to the Government statistics, Canada imported from the British Isles no less than 886,000 immigrants during the ten years ending in 1891, but the recent Canadian census shows that only 36,159 are left in that country. The United States census gives much information as to what has become of them.

LI-HUNG-CHANG has intimated, according to a Daily News Shanghai correspondent, that a new treaty between China and the United States will be necessary in view of the present condition of the Chinese immigration question, and that the new Minister will probably be charged with the task of arranging one.

MME. TEL SENO, a Japanese lawyer, is said to be the only feminine member of the bar in the land of the Mikado. She was educated in this country. She takes a great interest in the welfare of her sex, and has founded a training school for women.

## JOURNALISM.

### The First Printed Newspaper—The Oldest Newspaper in the United States.

The first printed newspaper, according to Thorne, authority for the following statistics, was The Gazette, published in Nuremberg, in 1457, and the oldest paper extant is The Neue Zeitung aus Hispanien und Italien, printed in the same city in 1534. Other countries followed Germany in issuing printed newspapers in the following order: England, in 1622; France, in 1631; Sweden, in 1644; Holland, in 1656; Russia, in 1703; Turkey, in 1827. The first American paper consisted of three pages of two columns each and a blank page, and was published in Boston Sept. 25, 1690, under the name of Publick Occurrences, Both Foreign and Domestic, but it was immediately suppressed. In 1704 the Boston News Letter appeared, printed on one sheet of foolscap paper. It flourished for 72 years. The oldest newspaper in the United States is the Weekly Massachusetts Spy, published at Worcester, Mass. This paper was established at Boston March 3, 1771, by Isaiah Thomas, the historian of American printing. It was removed to Worcester in 1775, where it has been issued continuously ever since.

The total number of newspapers published in the world at present is estimated at about 43,000 distributed as follows: United States, 17,000; Germany, 5,500; Great Britain, 6,000; France, 4,092; Japan, 2,000; Italy, 1,400; Austria-Hungary, 1,200; Asia, exclusive of Japan, 1,000; Spain, 850; Russia, 800; Australia, 700; Greece, 600; Switzerland, 450; Holland, 300; Belgium, 300; all others, 1,000. Of these about half are printed in English. The whole number of periodicals published in the United States in 1887 was 16,310. The whole number of copies printed during the year was 2,497,354,000. The first printing office in the United States was established in 1639, the first political newspaper was in 1733, the first daily paper in 1784, the first penny paper in 1833 and the first illustrated paper in 1853.

### The First Real Beau.

The first beau appears along about when we are touching fourteen or sixteen. There have been, of course, many little boy admirers, but according to a writer the genuine gallant does not materialize until we put on long dresses and commence making ourselves up for young ladies, a comprehensive phrase that all girls will understand.

He is usually the brother of some special chum of ours, and in this way we are enabled to see him more often than if we had no reason for going to his house.

He is exceedingly bashful before people, but can talk a blue streak when we are alone. He squanders his allowances on ice cream, soda and caramels, and on rare occasions invites us to a church sociable or concert.

He is always one of the group of youths who wait outside the church or Sunday school door, and he is the one always to escort us to our homes on such occasions.

We are teased unmercifully about him and really enjoy it, though pretending to be fearfully indignant and provoked about it.

This sort of thing goes on until something happens, as some things have a way of doing, and either he goes to college or we leave for boarding school, or perhaps a quarrel or change of residence occurs.

At any rate, years perhaps will roll away before we see a bearded man who can bear the slightest resemblance to the young, rosy-cheeked boy.—[Elmira Telegram.

## RELIABLE RECIPES.

BOUILLON.—Six pounds of beef and bone. Cut up the meat and break the bones; add two quarts of cold water; let it simmer slowly for five hours. Strain it through a fine sieve, removing every particle of fat. Season only with salt and pepper.

ASPARAGUS. — Asparagus is often served as a separate course, cold, as a salad, with a French dressing, or it may equally be so served hot, with the ordidary cream sauce or the following, which is better: Melt two ounces of butter in saucepan and sift into it a level tablespoonful of flour, stirring all the time; add a gill of cold milk, salt and pepper; when the sauce is smooth and thick pour in a gill of cream and a teaspoonful of Tarragon vinegar or lemon juice; mix well and add one-half ounce of grated Parmesan cheese. Serve hot at once.

## CONGRESSIONAL REPORTERS.

### Quick Work of Stenographers and Typewriters During Congress.

Among many things left out, which are paid for out of the contingent funds, is the item of salaries for the official reporters. These are the men who write out the reports of proceedings and debates which make up the daily publications called the Congressional Record. There are five of them on the floor of the House, who sit at a table in front of the Speaker's desk. It is their duty to report every word that is said from the opening to the adjournment. Being all of them rapid stenographers, they manage by taking turns. As quickly as No. 1 has got 1,000 words put down, he holds up his thumb and No. 2 takes up the thread, very likely in the middle of a speech, while No. 1 goes down to a room on the floor below, where he dictates the 1,000 words which he has taken to two shorthand-writers—500 words to one and 500 to the other.

While the two shorthand writers are copying off their notes quickly in typescript, Reporter No. 1 goes back to his seat in front of the Speaker's desk. Meanwhile No. 2 has finished his 1,000 words and held up his thumb to No. 3, who in turn takes up the thread, while No. 2 goes down stairs and dictates—and so on, until No. 5 holds up his thumb to No. 1, and the business goes on as before. This arrangement renders it possible to have the complete typewritten report of the House proceedings ready for the printer a few minutes after that body adjourns. It is the same way in the Senate. Thus each Congressman finds on his breakfast table next morning a copy of the Record, comprising a complete report of everything that was said and done in the National Legislature on the day before. These skilled stenographers get $5,000 a year each.

There are ten of them, and so it costs $50,000 a year for the writing of the Congressional *Record*, the stenographers paying their own assistants. The printing of this interesting daily publication is done at an expense of nearly $150,000 annually. During the last fiscal year it used up 325,000 pounds of paper and 1,053 pounds of ink. For the titles and ornamentation on bound copies 150 packs of gold leaf were required, valued at $1,009. Five barrels of flour were consumed in the shape of paste for binding. During the first session of the last Congress the outlay on the printing of bills and joint resolutions for both House and Senate was $71,880. During the two sessions 10,837 such documents were presented to the House and 4,056 to the Senate. Bills have to be printed and reprinted at all stages of their progress, so that a single one may have to be put into type a score of times before it becomes a law.—[Washington correspondent Boston Transcript.

### A Telescope Worth Having.

James M. Neal, one of the most enterprising and prosperous farmers in Washington County, Georgia, while in Sandersville was informed by the express agent that the telescope that he had been expecting had come, with the privilege of examination and immediate trial. As soon as convenient Mr. Neal went to the express office and received the telescope, and in company with his friend, Colonel Fleming, climbed to the top of the city hall, the highest building in the city, to try the power of the lenses on the surrounding country. They viewed the landscape o'er and took a bird's-eye view of Tennille, Davisboro and Warthen, and all the points of interest within the range of the instrument.

When Mr. Neal drew a focus on his plantation, which is five miles north of Sandersville, he remarked to his friend, Colonel Fleming, that he was satisfied with the telescope. He then shifted it to his pasture, where there were fine Jersey cows, improved breed of hogs and varieties of live stock in abundance. He observed a great commotion among his cows and upon adjusting the focus to a nicety he noticed that a tremendous rattlesnake was the cause of the commotion. He quickly handed the telescope to Colonel Fleming, descended the iron steps, mounted his horse and in a short while reached his place, where he found two of his cows lying dead from the effects of the serpent's bite.

He searched diligently for the serpent and found him coiled under a mullein plant. Mr. Neal rushed to his house, got his gun, returned to where the rattler was and emptied both barrels into his body.

Mr. Neal came to town that afternoon, bringing with him the rattles, which numbered fourteen and one button. He says "there is not enough money in the United States to buy his telescope."—[Atlanta Constitution.

### Three Kinds of Lightning.

The Etruscans of old believed in three kinds of lightning—one incapable of doing any injury, another more mischievous in its character and consequently only to be issued with the consent of a quorum of twelve gods, and a third, carrying mischief in its train and for which a regular decree was required from the highest divinities in the eastern skies. Curiously enough, modern scientists, following the lead taken by Arago, have also decreed that the varieties of lightning are threefold. The first comprehends that in which the discharge appears like a long, luminous line, bent into angles and zigzags and varying in complexion from white to blue, purple or red. This kind is known as forked lightning, because it sometimes divides into two or more branches before reaching the earth. The second differs from the first in the range of surface over which the flash is diffused. From this circumstance the charge is designated sheet lightning. The third class differs so widely from the more ordinary manifestations that many meteorologists have denied their right to be treated as legitimate lightnings. They neither assume the form of long lines on the one hand nor sheets of flame on the other, but exhibit themselves as balls or globular lumps of fire.—[Chicago Herald.

THIRTY-TWO years ago John Bahler of Battle Creek, Mich., became blind, and his eyeballs were removed. Now, it is said, that new eyeballs are growing in the sockets, and he is already able to distinguish colors.

## BORED BY BOULDERS.

### Curiosities of the West Virginia Allegheny Mountains.

On the crest of Panther Knob, the greatest elevation of the Allegheny range in West Virginia, there are great blocks of silicious sandstone scattered here and there, sometimes with intervals of miles between them. Some of these masses of stone are larger than a small two-story house. These immense blocks are not an integral part of the mountains themselves, but the mystery of their presence is especially interesting in the case of two of the most tremendous cubes. On the top of each stone, near the centre, is a hollow of several feet in the form of a basin. In the centre of each of the basins is a hole, which has the appearance of having been drilled or bored out by a drill 12 or 13 inches in diameter.

The hole penetrates the stone perpendicularly for several feet, and then begins to take the shape of the inner part of a cistern. The sides of the hollows are worn as smooth as could have been done by the most expert marble or stone worker, and with symmetrical lines. The hollows are many feet in depth, and they contain, with one exception, nothing except a small amount of dust or debris, drifted in, doubtless, by the wind.

The exception is in the shape of a hard perfect sphere of stone, which appears to be a variety of granite. This stone is about a foot in diameter. Col. Fife, an ex-officer of the Confederate army, now dead, who had often visited the scenes through curiosity and a taste for the study of geology, told the New York Sun correspondent once that but two tenable theories could be entertained on the subject of those masses. One theory is that during a flood the great blocks of stone had been cast upon the mountains by the currents, and that in the swirl and rush of the currents of water the boulders of granite had been deposited on their top, and that the obstruction of the great masses of rock had caused a whirlpool which set the boulders in motion, causing them to grind their way into the heart of the stone. As the boulders descended, the friction finding less opposition in the softer rock below, gradually widened their rotary motion, until they reached a place where the centrifugal forces of the waters ceased.

The second theory is that the blocks of stone were deposited during the glacial period, and that the boulders were forced into the heart of the blocks in the same manner as described above. That the peculiar hollows were made by the action of water and the friction of the round boulders can scarcely be questioned, and in proof of that theory the Valley River, a mountain stream passing through Barbour county, and which is filled with masses of stone, some of which are as large as good-sized houses, has in its bed several round holes, some of unknown depth. These holes were doubtless made by the action of the currents upon boulders of great gravity, forcing them downward through the softer silicious formation of the bed of the river.

### The Flavoring of Bread.

Every baker now and then has the unpleasant experience of flour being virtually spoiled by absorption of some disagreeable odor. Thus flour placed near lime or oil or tar contracts a fatal flavor and is practically ruined. Why should not the baker, however, endeavor to turn this extraordinary property to good account and impart to his flour flavors which would make the resultant bread quite a rival to articles on well-to-do tables where at present the loaf is really out of the dietetic running? The miller at present does the blending for the bakers, and too often from a miller's point of pecuniary view, but if the baker could once master the art of imparting attractive flavor to flour, and so producing bread that would be distinctly nice and yet wholly free from aught that is mawkish or cloying, it is evident that very much would be gained. At present, as we are well aware, this is a thing quite in its infancy; it is still in the experimental stage, but it is really open to any baker to apply the principle himself, and by testing his art on a small scale he might easily discover the way to greatly raise the value of bread made from flour that under ordinary conditions yields only a dry loaf attractive to the eye, but by no means tempting to any one who does not happen to be hungry.—[British Baker and Confectioner.

### Growth of Willow Trees.

Garden and Forest has received a photograph of a willow tree standing in Waterbury Center, Vt., the trunk of which measures twenty-four and a half feet in circumference, and whose symmetrical top shades an eighth of an acre of ground. A person who knows the early history of the willow testifies that in 1840 it was a tree about six inches in diameter, which had grown from a walking-stick driven into the ground a few years before by some children. In that year it was cut down deep into the ground in the hope of killing it, but it started a new growth, and has reached its present dimensions in fifty years. The rapid growth of the willow in favorable localities is well known, and Doctor Hoskins (from whom the photograph was received) writes of another near his home, which sprang from a cane carried by a returning soldier in 1866, and thrust into the soil in his dooryard. It is now more than four feet in diameter with an immense top, and bids fair, at an equal age, to reach the dimensions of the one spoken of.

### The Original Use of Butter.

Butter, which is almost indispensable to the meal nowadays, was formerly used solely as an ointment. Herodotus, a Greek historian, is the first writer who mentions butter, B. C. 500. The Spartans treated it very much the same as we do cold cream or vaseline, and Plutarch tells how a hostess was sickened at the sight of one of her visitors, a Spartan, who was saturated in butter. The Scythians introduced the article to the Greeks, and the Germans showed the Romans how to make it. But the latter did not use it for food. They, like the Spartans, anointed their bodies with it.

### The World's Wheat Eaters.

The Department of Agriculture gives the following interesting statistics of populations in different countries, as estimated for May of the present year, and also the annual per capita consumption of wheat in each country in bushels:

| | Population May, 1893. | Consumption per capita. |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 39,500,000 | 6.11 |
| France | 38,5 0,000 | 9.18 |
| Italy | 30,800,000 | 4.10 |
| Belgium | 6,250,000 | 6.40 |
| Germany | 50,500,000 | 2.94 |
| Nether ands | 4,700,000 | 3.90 |
| Switzerland | 3,000,000 | 4.80 |
| Spain | 18,000,000 | 4.70 |
| Greece | 2,260,000 | 4.90 |
| Sweden and Norway | 6,600,000 | 1.20 |
| Portugal | 5,300,000 | 2.10 |
| Turkey in Europe | 4,900,000 | 5.30 |
| Denmark | 2,260,000 | 2.10 |
| Bosnia | 2,100,000 | 2.00 |
| South Africa | 2,300,000 | 2.82 |
| Japan | 41,200,000 | 2.70 |
| United States | 67,000,000 | 5.63 |
| Rus ia, all | 120,000,000 | 1.75 |
| India | 290,000,000 | 0.76 |
| Roumania | 5,600,000 | 4.50 |
| Austr a-Hungary | 42,400,000 | 3.64 |
| Bulgaria | 3,300,000 | 6.60 |
| Servia | 2,200,000 | 2.20 |
| Arg ntina | 4,800,000 | 5.20 |
| Chile | 2,870,000 | 4.60 |
| Uraguay | 700,000 | 5.50 |
| Australasia | 4,000,000 | 7.78 |
| Canada | 4,900,000 | 8.10 |
| Algeria | 4,200,000 | 4.50 |

It will be seen from the above tables that the French people consume most wheat, and the people of India the least. After the French come the Canadians, Australasians, Bulgarians, Belgians, English and Americans, in order named.

In explanation of the comparatively low average American consumption of wheat it may be said that the people of the middle West and throughout the South consume a vast amount of corn; not so much by reason of its greater cheapness perhaps, as from inclination and habit. Primarily, corn was the food of the negro population in the days of slavery owing to its lesser cost, and the negro cooks in white families no doubt were instrumental in introducing the palatable corn "pone" and other creations of like sort to the tables of the average Southern planter. This custom still prevails throughout the South and has gained also a strong foothold in some of the Mississippi Valley States, thus reducing below several other countries our per capita consumption of wheat.

### Historical Names of Kings.

Some of the early kings of France ruled over Germany at one time when there was no division, but when there was a separate German nation the rulers gained many curious titles. "Fat" was one and "Blind" another. Also the "Child" the "Fowler;" then "Blood," "Red," "Black," "Superb," and "Sharp," while one king is particularly described as the "Holy and Lame."

The rulers of the provinces that now make up Spain had a number of kings called Great and Catholic. Then they also had the Monk and Gouty, and included others who were infirm—Bad, Noble, Strong, Valiant, Gracious, Sickly, Impotent, Beneficent, and Ceremonious. Ferdinand III. of Leon and Castile was the Saint and Holy.

Hungary has her rulers described as Saint, German, Thunder, Venetian, Great, and a King Mary, who was probably the only woman who held a like title. Over Portugal reigned the Fat, Idle, African, and Great and Perfect.

The people of Russia have generally had a hard time of it. We realize this to-day, and the names given to their kings show the reason therefor. None was good, wise, or just, though the e was Peter the Great who did all he could to help his country. But how could a nation progress with rulers who gained the title of Terrible, Imposter, Proud, Lightfeet, Grim, Fierce, and Lion?

### A Dreadfully Stuck-Up Engine.

Smithville, in the live and liberal county of Lee, Ga., has a brass band of some years' standing. And this is the story which the village newspaper tells of it: "A flagman, almost out of breath, rushed into the Academy of Music here the other night while the Smithville Brass Band was practicing and asked to see the leader. He said that when the south-bound passenger train, which is due here at 7:15 p. m., got near enough to hear the band the engine pulling the train suddenly became unmanageable and stopped dead still, listened a moment, gave a short and unearthly shriek, reversed itself and took the back track for Macon in regular Nancy Hanks style. As soon as it got out of hearing of the band it stopped, and a flagman was sent ahead to ask the boys to cease playing until they could get it through town. Now, any engine that won't pass through the city while our brass band is playing is a freak of the first water and should be sidetracked and left for the rust to devour. For sweet, heavenly music give us brass bands and bullfrogs."

### Just So; Just So.

The subtle line dividing genius and insanity is so delicate that in many instances it cannot be defined, it can only be felt. Even the deep researches of physiological-psychology are unable to designate principles on which the judgment can depend for logical deductions on the subject, and the searching analyses and arguments of many erudite students and philosophers are as incomprehensible and meaningless to the ordinary mind as the vain vaporings of a mind unhinged.—New York Mail and Express.


## No Pen Can Describe

Mrs. J. Fenton.

The suffering I endured ten years from *dyspepsia.* I tried almost every medicine and almost gave up hope of ever being any better. But Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me relief very soon and now *I am entirely cured* of dyspepsia, and advise every one to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. MRS. JOHN FENTON, 67 Pride St., Pittsburg, Pa.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly.


# REV. DR. TALMAGE.

## The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

**Subject: "A Great Woman."**

TEXT: "*And it fell on a day that Elisha passed to Shunem, where was a great woman.*"—II Kings iv., 8.

The hotel of our time had no counterpart in any entertainment of olden time. The vast majority of travelers must then be entertained at private abode. Here comes Elisha, a servant of the Lord, on a divine mission, and he must find shelter. A balcony overlooking the valley Esdraelon is offered him in a private house, and it is especially furnished for his occupancy—a chair to sit on, a table from which to eat, a candlestick by which to read and a bed on which to slumber—the whole establishment belonging to a great and good woman.

Her husband, it seems, was a godly man, but he was entirely overshadowed by his wife's excellencies, just as now you sometimes find in a household the wife the centre of dignity and influence and power, not by any arrogance or presumption, but by superior intellect and force of moral nature wielding domestic affairs and at the same time supervising all financial and business affairs, the wife's hand on the shuttle, on the banking house, on the worldly business. You see hundreds of men who are successful only because there is a reason at home why they are successful.

If a man marry a good, honest soul, he makes his fortune. If he marry a fool, the Lord help him! The wife may be the silent partner in the firm, there may be only masculine voices down on exchange, but there oftentime comes from the home circle a potential and elevating influence.

This woman of my text was the superior of her husband. He, as far as I can understand, was what we often see in our day—a man of large fortune and only a modicum of brain, intensely quiet, sitting a long while in the same place without moving hand or foot—if you say "yes," responding "yes;" if you say "no," responding "no"—inane, eyes half shut, mouth wide open, maintaining his position in society only because he has a large patrimony. But his wife, my text says, was a great woman.

Her name has not come down to us. She belonged to that collection of people who need no name to distinguish them. What would title of duchess or princess or queen—what would escutcheon or gleaming diadem—be to this woman of my text, who, by her intelligence and her behavior, challenges the admiration of all ages? Long after the brilliant women of the court of Louis XV have been forgotten, and the brilliant women of the court of Spain have been forgotten, and the brilliant women who sat on mighty thrones have been forgotten, some grandfather will put on his spectacles, and holding the book the other side the light read to his grandchildren the story of this great woman of Shunem who was so kind and courteous and Christian to the good prophet Elisha. Yes, she was a great woman.

In the first place, she was great in her hospitalities. Uncivilized and barbarious nations honor this virtue. Jupiter had the surname of the hospitable, and he was said especially to avenge the wrongs of strangers. Homer exalted it in his verse. The Arabs are punctilious upon this subject, and among some of their tribes it is not until the ninth day of tarrying that the occupant has a right to ask his guest, "Who and whence art thou?" If this virtue is so honored even among barbarians, how ought it to be honored among those of us who believe in the Bible, which commands us to use hospitality one toward another without grudging?

Of course I do not mean under this cover to give any idea that I approve of that vagrant class who go around from place to place ranging their whole lifetime perhaps under the auspices of some benevolent or philanthropic society, quartering themselves on Christian families, with a great pile of trunks in the hall and carpetbag portentous of tarrying. There is many a country parsonage that looks out week by week upon the ominous arrival of wagon with creaking wheel and lank horse and dilapidated driver, come under the auspices of some charitable institution to spend a few weeks and canvass the neighborhood. Let no such religious tramps take advantage of this beautiful virtue of Christian hospitality.

Not so much the sumptuousnes of your diet and the regality of your abode will impress the friend or the stranger that steps across your threshold as the warmth of your greeting, the informality of your reception, the reiteration by grasp and by look and by a thousand attentions, insignificant attentions, of your earnestness of welcome. There will be high appreciation of your welcome, although you have nothing but the brazen candlestick and the plain chair to offer Elisha when he comes to Shunem.

Most beautiful is this grace of hospitality when shown in the house of God. I am thankful that I am pastor of a church where strangers are always welcome, and there is not a State in the Union in which I have not heard the affability of the ushers of our church complimented. But I have entered churches were there was no hospitality. A stranger would stand in the vestibule for awhile and then make pilgrimage up the long aisle. No door opened to him until, flushed and excited and embarrassed, he started back again, and coming to some half-filled pew with apologetic air entered it, while the occupants glared on him with a look which seemed to say, "Well, if I must, I must." Away with such accursed indecency from the house of God! Let every church that would maintain large Christian influence in community culture Sabbath by Sabbath this beautiful grace of Christian hospitality.

A good man traveling in the far west, in the wilderness, was overtaken by night and storm, and he put in at a cabin. He saw firearms along the beams of the cabin; and he felt alarmed. He did not know but that he had fallen into a den of thieves. He sat there greatly perturbed. After awhile the man of the house came home with a gun on his shoulder and set it down in a corner. The stranger was still more alarmed. After awhile the man of the house whispered with his wife, and the stranger thought his destruction was being planned.

Then the man of the house came forward and said to the stranger: "Stranger, we are a rough and rude people out here, and we work hard for a living. We make our living by hunting, and when we come to the nightfall we are tired, and we are apt to go to bed early, and before retiring we are always in the habit of reading a chapter from the word of God and making a prayer. If you don't like such things, if you will just step outside the door until we get through I'll be greatly obliged to you." Of course the stranger tarried in the room, and the old hunter took hold of the horns of the altar and brought down the blessing of God upon his household and upon the stranger within their gates. Rude but glorious Christian hospitality!

Again, this woman in my text was great in her kindness toward God's messenger. Elisha may have been a stranger in that household, but as she found out he had come on a divine mission he was cordially welcome. We have a great many books in our day about the hardships of ministers and the trials of Christian ministers. I wish somebody would write a book about the joys of the Christian minister—about the sympathies all around him, about the kindnesses, about the genial considerations of him.

Does sorrow come to our home and is there a shadow on the cradle, there are hundreds of hands to help, and many who weary not through the long night watching, and hundreds of prayers going up that God would restore the sick. Is there a burning, brimming cup of calamity placed on the pastor's table, are there not many to help him to drink of that cup and who will not be comforted because he is stricken? Oh, for somebody to write a book about the rewards of the Christian minister—about his surroundings of Christian sympathy.

This woman of the text was only a type of thousands of men and women who come down from the mansion and from the cot to do kindness to the Lord's servants. I suppose the men of Shunem had to pay the bills, but it was the large hearted Christian sympathies of the women of Shunem that looked after the Lord's messenger.

Again, this woman in the text was great in her behavior under trouble.

Her only son had died on her lap. A very bright light went out in that household. The sacred writer puts it very tersely when he says, "He sat on her knees until noon, and then he died." Yet the writer goes on to say that she exclaimed, "It is well!" Great in prosperity, this woman was great in trouble.

Where are the feet that have not been blistered on the hot sands of this great Sahara? Where are the shoulders that have not been bent under the burden of grief? Where is the ship sailing over glassy sea that has not after awhile been caught in a cyclone? Where is the garden of earthly comfort but trouble hath hitched up its fiery and panting team and gone through it with burning plowshare of disaster? Under the pelting of ages of suffering the great heart of the world has burst with woe.

Navigators tell us about the rivers, and the Amazon and the Danube and the Mississippi have been explored, but who can tell the depth or length of the great river of sorrow made up of tears and blood rolling through all lands and all ages, bearing the wreck of families and of communities and of empires—foaming, writhing, boiling with the agonies of 6000 years? Etna and Cotopaxi and Vesuvius have been described, but who has ever sketched the volcano of suffering reaching up from its depths the lava and the scoria and pouring them down the sides to whelm the nations? Oh, if I could gather all the heartstrings, the broken heartstrings, into a harp I would play on it a dirge such as was never sounded.

Mythologists tell us of Gorgon and Centaur and Titan, and geologists tell us of extinct species of monsters, but greater than Gordon or megatherium, and not belonging to the realm of fable, and not of an extinct species, is a monster with iron jaw and iron hoofs walking across the nations, and history and poetry and sculpture, in their attempt to sketch it and describe it, have seemed to sweat great drops of blood.

But, thank God, there are those who can conquer as this woman of the text conquered and say: "It is well! Though my property be gone, though my children be gone, though my home be broken up, though my health be sacrificed, it is well, it is well!" There is no storm on the sea but Christ is ready to rise in the hinder part of the ship and hush it. There is no darkness but the constellations of God's eternal love can illumine it, and though the winter comes out of the northern sky you have sometimes seen the northern sky all ablaze with auroras that seem to say: "Come up this way. Up this way are thrones of light, and seas of sapphire, and the splendor of an eternal heaven. Come up this way."

We may, like the ships, by tempest be tossed
On perilous depths, but cannot be lost.
Though satan enrage the wind and the tide,
The promise assures us the Lord will provide.

I heard an echo of my text in a very dark hour, when my father lay dying, and the old country minister said to him, "Mr. Talmage, how do you feel now as you are about to pass the Jordan of death?" He replied—and it was the last thing he ever said—"I feel well; I feel very well; all is well," lifting his hand in a benediction, a speechless benediction, which I pray God may go down through all the generations. It is well! Of course it was well.

Again, this woman of my text was great in her application to domestic duties. Every picture is a home picture, whether she is entertaining an Elisha, or whether she is giving careful attention to her sick boy, or whether she is appealing for the restoration of her property—every picture in her case is a home picture. Those who are not disciples of this Shunemite woman who, going out to attend to outside charities, neglect the duty of home—the duty of wife, of mother, of daughter. No faithfulness in public benefaction can ever atone for domestic negligence.

There has been many a mother who by indefatigable toil has reared a large family of children, equipping them for the duties of life with good manners and large intelligence and Christian principle, starting them out, who has done more for the world than many another woman whose name has sounded through all the lands and all the centuries.

I remember when Kossuth was in this country there were some ladies who got reputations by presenting him very gracefully with bouquets of flowers on public occasions, but what was all that compared with the work of the plain Hungarian mother who gave to truth and civilization and the cause of universal liberty a Kossuth? Yes, this woman of my text was great in her simplicity.

When the prophet wanted to reward her for her hospitality by asking some preferment from the king, what did she say? She declined it. She said: "I dwell among my own people," as much as to say: "I am satisfied with my lot. All I want is my family and my friends around me. I dwell among my own people." Oh, what a rebuke to the strife for precedence in all ages!

How many there are who want to get great architecture and homes furnished with all art, all painting, all statuary, who have not enough taste to distinguish between gothic and byzantine, and who could not tell a figure in plaster of Paris from Palmer's "White Captive," and would not know a boy's penciling from Bierstadt's "Yosemite"—men who buy large libraries by the square foot, buying these libraries when they have hardly enough education to pick out the day of the almanac! Oh, how many there are striving to have things as well as their neighbors, or better than their neighbors, and in the struggle vast fortunes are exhausted and business firms thrown into bankruptcy, and men of reputed honesty rush into astounding forgeries.

Of course I say nothing against refinement or culture. Splendor of abode, sumptuousness of diet, lavishness in art, neatness in apparel—there is nothing against them in the Bible or out of the Bible. God does not want us to prefer mud hovel to English cottage, or untanned sheepskin to French broadcloth, or husks to pineapple, or the clumsiness of a boor to the manners of a gentleman. God, who strung the beach with tinted shell and the grass of the field with the dews of the night and hath exquisitely tinged morning cloud and robin red breast, wants us to keep our eye open to all beautiful sights, and our ear open to all beautiful cadences, and our heart open to all elevating sentiment. But what I want to impress upon you is that you ought not to inventory the luxuries of life as among the indispensables, and you ought not to depreciate this woman of the text, who, when offered kingly preferment, responded, "I dwell among my own people."

Yes, this woman of the text was great in her piety, faith in God, and she was not ashamed to talk about it before idolaters. Ah, woman will never appreciate what she owes to Christianity until she knows and sees the degradation of her sex under paganism and Mahommedanism. Her very birth considered a misfortune. Sold like cattle in the shambles. Slave of all work, and at last her body fuel for the funeral pyre of her husband.

Above the shriek of the fire worshipers in India and above the rumbling of the juggernauts I hear the million voiced groan of wronged, insulted, broken hearted, downtrodden woman. Her tears have fallen in the Nile and Tigris and the La Plata and on the steppes of Tartary. She has been dishonored in Turkish garden and Persian palace and Spanish Alhambra. Her little ones have been sacrificed in the Ganges. There is not a groan, or a dungeon, or an island, or a mountain, or a river, or a sea but could tell a story of the outrages heaped upon her.

But, thanks to God, this glorious Christianity comes forth, and all the chains of this vassalage are snapped, and she rises up from ignominy to exalted sphere and becomes the affectionate daughter, the gentle wife, the honored mother, the useful Christian. Oh, if Christianity has done so much for woman, surely woman will become its most ardent advocate and its sublimest exemplification!

When I come to speak of womanly influence, my mind always wanders off to one model—the aged one who, 27 years ago, we put away for the resurrection. About 87 years ago, and just before their marriage day, my father and mother stood up in the old meeting house at Somerville, N. J., and took upon them the vows of the Christian. Through a long life of vicissitude she lived harmlessly and usefully and came to her end in peace. No child of want ever came to her door and was turned empty away. No one in sorrow came to her but was comforted. No one asked her the way to be saved but she pointed him to the cross. When the angel of life came to a neighbor's dwelling, she was there to rejoice at the starting of another immortal spirit. When the angel of death came to a neighbor's dwelling, she was there to robe the departed for the burial.

We had often heard her, when leading family prayers in the absence of my father, say, "O Lord, I ask not for my children wealth or honor, but I do ask that they all may be the subjects of Thy comforting grace!" Her 11 children brought into the kingdom of God, she had but one more wish, and that was that she might see her long absent missionary son, and when the ship from China anchored in New York harbor and the long absent one passed over the threshold of his paternal home she said, "Now, Lord, lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen the salvation." The prayer was soon answered.

It was an autumnal day when we gathered from afar and found only the house from which the soul had fled forever. She looked very natural, the hands very much as when they were employed in kindness for her children. Whatever else we forget, we never forget the look of mother's hands. As we stood there by the casket we could not help but say, "Don't she look beautiful?" It was a cloudless day when, with heavy hearts, we carried her out to the last resting place. The withered leaves crumbled under hoof and wheel as we passed, and the sun shone on the Raritan River until it looked like fire; but more calm and beautiful and radiant was the setting sun of that aged pilgrim's life. No more toil, no more tears, no more sickness, no more death. Dear mother! Beautiful mother!

Sweet is the slumber beneath the sod,
While the pure spirit rests with God.

I need not go back and show you Zenobia or Semiramis or Isabella or even the woman of the text as wonders of womanly excellence or greatness when I in this moment point to your own picture gallery of memory, and show you the one face that you remember so well, and arouse all your holy reminiscences, and start you in new consecration to God by the pronounciation of that tender, beautiful, glorious word, "Mother, mother!"

### Medicine in the Middle Ages.

In an entertaining article in the Nineteenth Century on mediæval medicine, some curious prescriptions are given. A person whose right eye was inflamed or bleared was recommended to "take the right eye of a Frogg, lap it in a piece of russet cloth, and hang it about the neck." The skin of a raven's heel was prescribed for gout. Diffident young men will be interested in this: "If you would have a man become bold or impudent, let him carry about him the skin or eyes of a lion or cock, and he will be fearless of his enemies; nay, he will be very terrible unto them." The tendency to reticence, which is so common a fault of parliaments, municipal councils, etc., might be cured by this treatment: "If you would have him talkative, give him tongues, and seek out those of water frogs and ducks, and such creatures notorious for their continual noise making."

If a man had a "sounding or a piping in his ears," he was recommended to put oil of hempseed, warm, into them, "and after that let him leape upon his one legge upon that side where the disease is; then let him bowe doune hys eare of that syde, if haply any moysture would issue out." The remedy for nose bleeding was to "beat egge shales to pouder, and sift them through a linnen cloth, and blow them into hys nose; if the shales were of egges whereout young chickens are hatched, it were so much the better." Powdered earth worms mixed with wine were recommended for jaundice. Toothache might be relieved by an application of the fat of "little greene frogges," or of the "graye worms breathing under wood or stones, having many fete." Frogs and toads were favorite remedies, especially when treated in some grotesquely barbarous manner. Popular prejudice against medical science to-day is declining, and will probably disappear altogether; but in the Middle Ages it seems to have had a very rational basis.—Toronto Globe.

### Saved by a Blotter.

A commercial traveler writes to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "The blotter in a hotel writing room once saved me from very considerable loss. As a general rule the blotter in a writing room is so dirty and covered up with ink marks that the whole presents the appearance of an Egyptian hieroglyphics. But on this occasion, as luck would have it, the blotter was absolutely new and clean and could be examined very closely. The last man who had been using it was also the first, and as he used rather a liberal supply of ink and wrote rapidly he reproduced almost the entire letter upon the blotter before folding it up. I knew him to be the representative of a large Eastern house in a similar though not rival capacity to our own, and without intending to do so, I found myself glancing at the reproduction of his letter on the blotter. I was struck at once with the name of the house from which I had the previous day taken an exceptionally large order, and reading on I found that he had notified his firm that, acting under advice from a very reliable source, he had decided not to carry out his instructions and sell this firm a bill of goods. I went out at once and made a few inquiries which convinced me that not only was the house in question in difficulties, but that it was also contemplating a fraudulent transfer to defeat its creditors. I promptly wired the house I represented to ignore my letter by mail containing this order, giving the reasons briefly, and following up the telegram by an explanatory letter. Some rather indignant correspondence followed, but this was abruptly terminated by the suspension of the latter and the absconding of one of the partners. I have always held a clean blotter in a hotel writing room with a feeling of veneration ever since."

THE reason that an undertaker is rarely a melancholy man is because he can always bury himself in the business.


STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

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If your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give you a good appetite—tones the nerves.


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**We Cure Rupture.**

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price $1; by mail, $1.15.


Mrs. L. W. Hill, of Butt des Mortes, Wis., has a rocking chair known to be 185 years old, and still in good condition.


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Beecham's Pills correct bad effects of overeating. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.


### Uncle Silas Got Even.

"I tell you," said Uncle Silas, "city folks is full o' their jokes an' things, but I guess yer uncle kin keep up with 'em most o' the time."

"Somebody been joking with you?" asked the new boarder.

"Yes. Thet is to say, a young feller thort he was. He was out yistiday an' missed his dinner. It was purty dusty, but that wasn't any excuse fur his bein' sarcastic about the neighborhood."

"But what did he say?"

"Wal, I asked him where he had been, an' he says: 'I've bin out scourin' the country.' 'Bin out scourin' it?' says I. 'Yes,' says he. 'Wal,' says I, 'ef ye'll step into the kitchen maybe ma'll give ye a towel, so's ye kin go back an' dry it off.'"—Washington Star.

The skin of an elephant usually takes about five years to tan.

## KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.


### He Found Japan Grossly Immoral.

Clement W. Scott, the well-known London dramatic critic and author, has been in Chicago some little time lately on his return from a tour around the world. In speaking of Japan he advanced opinions wholly opposite to the rosy ones of Sir Edwin Arnold. He said: "I found Japan to be the most grossly immoral country I have ever visited. The women are treated like mere slaves, beings of no intelligence, and they are bought and sold like cattle. Regarding the poetical side of Japan, the tea palaces and other resorts described by Sir Edwin Arnold and other writers as dreams of elegant enchantment, I found them tawdry and miserable in the extreme, not to say loathsome. Yes, I was very much disappointed with Japan, as I saw it, and I did it pretty thoroughly. I never was so happy during the whole of my tour as when, having shaken the Japanese dust from off my feet, I was safely landed in genial San Francisco."

A verse may find him whom a sermon flies.


## For Summer Cookery

Royal Baking Powder will be found the greatest of helps. With least labor and trouble it makes bread, biscuit and cake of finest flavor, light, sweet, appetizing and assuredly digestible and wholesome.

## "August Flower"

My wife suffered with indigestion and dyspepsia for years. Life became a burden to her. Physicians failed to give relief. After reading one of your books, I purchased a bottle of August Flower. It worked like a charm. My wife received immediate relief after taking the first dose. She was completely cured—now weighs 165 pounds, and can eat anything she desires without any deleterious results as was formerly the case. C. H. Dear, Prop'r Washington House, Washington, Va.

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For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels,

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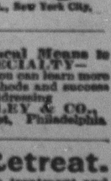

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. AUG. 31.


# THE RACKET

*No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.*

AS OTHERS SEE US.

"I travel all over the U. S., and you can say for me and I mean it too, that I never saw so many goeds packed in a room of this size anywhere."

THIS IMMENSE STOCK

Bought for Cash and sold for Cash only is at your service. Eight well-trained experienced clerks to wait on you regularly, and from twelve to fourteen on Saturdays, and always busy, gives you an idea of the amount of goods that pass over our counters daily. You get no such value for your money anywhere in the county and you can easily pay your car fare and other expenses in making a trip to the County Seat, out of the savings, in making your necessary purchases.

**Retailing Goods at . . . . . Wholesale Prices,**

Is the Racket idea in a nut-shell.

That it is done here every day, is beyond dispute. How it is done and with what success, we'll tell U

**Later On!**

G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa


## PERSONAL.

——Mr. Alexander McNitt and son Sterrit, made a business trip to Centre Hall on Saturday.

——Miss Mame Meyer spent several days last week visiting friends in Bellefonte.

——Mrs. Kuntz and two children, of Bellefonte, are the guests of the family of Mr. Simon Harper, on Church street.

——Mrs. Arb. Katherman, formerly of this place, but now of Williamsport, Pa., spent Sunday with friends in Centre Hall.

——Mrs. Dr. E. J. Miller and son, of Johnstown, are spending some time with friends in Centre Hall and vicinity.

——Miss Helen Bartholemew left on Monday morning for State Normal at Millersville, where she has been attending school the past year.

——Rev. Boal has an interesting letter from Atlantic City in this issue. Hope the sea breezes and salt water baths may bring him improved health.

——Our old friend, D. H. Henney, late of Potters Mills, but now of Latrobe, is here on a visit. He informs us it was just as dry out there as here.

——Postmaster Brisbin is nursing a sore hand which he bruised a few days ago and which now shows symptoms of having been poisoned in some manner.

——Wagner Geiss departed last week for Chicago and will spend some time at the Fair; he will also visit relatives in Joliet, Ill., before returning home.

——Mr. Harry Gast, of Mifflinburg, spent last Saturday in Centre Hall; he was on his way home after having spent five weeks sight seeing at the World's Fair.

——Mrs. Ada Kennedy and two children left for their home in Johnstown this week, after spending several weeks, with her mother Mrs. Lingle, east of town.

——Dr. and Mrs. Hosterman and Sumner left last Thursday for Chicago, where they will spend about two weeks taking in the sights at the World's Fair.

——Messrs. George and John Benner, of Old Fort, are attending the Williams Grove picnic this week; they will combine business with pleasure and open a lunch stand at that place.

——Mr. Daniel C. Keller, formerly of this place, but now of Turbotville, Pa., was in town several days this week. Mr. Keller is always a most welcome visitor in Centre Hall.

——Mr. Michael Burkholder, one of Centre Hills' most successful farmers gave our sanctum a call on Saturday. Mr. Burkholder has a new specimen of wheat which he advertises for sale.

——Mr. George Smith, who about a year ago returned from the west on account of failing health and now resides at Bellefonte, is visiting at the home of Mr. Howard Homan in this place.

——Mr. M. S. Derstine arrived here Saturday from Lewistown and will spend a week visiting his parents and relatives, after which he will go to Williamspart and enter Dickinson Seminary.

——Fred. Kurtz, Jr., assistant editor of the Centre REPORTER, is now in Bellefonte taking charge of the *Centre Democrat*, during the absence of his brother Charley, who is taking in the sights at the World's Fair.

——Mr. Derstine, of Rockford, Ill., a brother of our townsman, Michael Derstine, is here visiting friends. He informs us that crops out there have not suffered as much from the drought as in these parts.

——Mr. S. P. Hennigh, of Potters Mills, gave the REPORTER a call last week. Mr. Hennigh reports everything favorable in his part of the valley, and that the grass hoppers have been getting in their work in some sections.

# TOOK LAUDANUM

## W. W. MOYER COMMITS SUICIDE IN LOCK HAVEN.

**Found Dead in the Fallon House.—Took Laudanum With Suicidal Intent.—Body Taken to Bellefonte for Burial.**

W. W. Moyer, son of Dr. W. W. Moyer committed suicide in the Fallon House at Lock Haven, last Sunday evening, his body being found in a bed room at about twelve o'clock, Monday noon. The particulars we glean from the Lock Haven *Express* of Monday. It states that the dead body of a man was discovered in one of the rooms of the Fallon House on Monday about noon. The body was identified as that of a man who had registered on Friday last as "W. W. Moyer, of Altoona." The body was lying upon the bed when found, and an empty vial labeled "laudanum" on a washstand near the bed led to the conclusion that the man had committed suicide. Dr. Hill, a traveling physician who is in town, says the dead man is a son of Dr. W. W. Moyer, of Lemont, near Bellefonte. He had recently been employed as a clerk in Murphy's store at Renova. Moyer was last seen about 5 p. m. Sunday, and the appearance of the corpse indicated that he had died some time during Sunday night. The man had removed his coat, vest and shoes before lying down upon the bed where he was found.

Alderman J. W. Harris, acting as Coroner, empaneled as a jury to view the body and inquire into the cause of death the following gentlemen: W. H. Clough, J. G. Harris, W. D. Kintzing, S. C. Leiter, J. G. Miller and C. R. Good. The body was removed by undertaker Sloan to his rooms, where the inquest was held.

The body of Moyer had begun to be discolored, indicating that he had been dead eight or ten hours before being discovered.

The evidence before the coroner's jury showed that Moyer was last seen alive at 5 o'clock Sunday evening; that he had told several persons in the forenoon that he contemplated committing suicide, and shortly after 12 o'clock noon he purchased the ounce of laudanum at a drug store.

The jury after hearing the testimony agreed upon a verdict that the deceased came to his death from the effects of an overdose of laudanum."

The father of the deceased, Dr. Moyer was notified of the death of his son and he went to Lock Haven on Monday evening. The body was brought to Bellefonte for burial.

Deceased was born at Potters Mills, and his boyhood days were spent there and in that vicinity. He is well-known to all REPORTER readers in the county, and several years ago was engaged with his brother Curtin, in the grocery business at Bellefonte, where their store was destroyed by fire, and the firm dissolved. Wit was unmarried and was aged over thirty-five years.

### Rapidly Progressing.

The work of constructing the new railroad from Mill Hall to Bellefonte is progressing rapidly and the line will be completed as quickly as possible. Large gangs of laborers are at work along the line from Salona to Lamar digging the road bed. The grading from Bellefonte eastward to Snydertown and from Mill Hall westward to Furst' Mill has been finished and track laying has commenced and will continue until Snydertown is reached, then they will commence at Mill Hall and lay the ties and rails until that part of the road is finished. In the mean time the five or six iron bridges will be built. It is expected that the entire road will be finished by Nov. 1.

### A New Town.

The owners of the old tract of land around the old Washington furnace, are laying out a town there. The Nittany Valley railroad passes near where the old furnace stood and a station will be built there. Engineer Bigony surveyed the land for the new town and will, in a short time, lay out the tract into lots. The location is the finest in the county and if anything can be done to induce people to build there the land which has so long been an idle waste will become valuable.—Williamsport *Times*.

### Lock Haven Market.

The Lock Haven curb market ran thus, a few days ago: Butter 24 to 25 cents per pound; eggs 14 cents per dozen; chickens, 50 cents per pair; apples, 9 to 12 cents per peck; potatoes, 20 cents per peck; onions, 20 cents per peck; tomatoes, 25 to 30 cents per peck; corn, 8 to 10 cents per dozen; cabbage, 5 to 8 cents per head; cucumbers, 30 to 50 cents per hundred; squash, two for 5 cents; lard, 13 cents per pound.

### New Postmasters.

Santa Claus was around last week, and left the following postoffice plums in Centre county: Andrew Harter, Coburn; J. H. Rishel, Farmers Mills; B. F. Leathers, Fleming; Mrs. Ella R. Leathers, Mountain Eagle; J. C. Smull, Rebersburg; G. S. Bollinger, Spring Forge; John Cole, Zion. All good Democrats who are now in clover.

## VETERANS' PICNIC.

**To be Held at Hunter's Park Saturday, September 2nd.**

The Veterans picnic at Hunter's Park, on Saturday September 2nd, promises to be the greatest success in the history of the Veteran Club organization. An unusual number of distinguished guests from outside the county will be in attendance, among them ex-Lieutenant Governor Davies, Judge Greer, of Butler, Generals Gregg and Snowden, and probably a number of Congressmen from Washington, including Stone, Sibley, Kribbs and others.

Definite arrangements have been made for railroad fare, within the county and along the line of the Tyrone and Clearfield, Bald Eagle Valley and Tyrone and Lewisburg roads, for one fare for the round trip, without special card orders. This is the best rate that has ever been given for the purpose and the old soldieas and their friends should manifest their appreciation of it by turning out in full force.

A special return train will leave Bellefonte over the line of the Lewisburg road at 7 o'clock p. m., in order to secure which the guarantee of one hundred passengers leaving in it has been made. This necessitates a good turnout from Lemont, Oak Hall, Boalsburg, Linden Hall, Centre Hall, Rising Springs and Coburn. Special trains on the Bellefonte Central have been arranged so as to meet all contingencies, but the arrangement is flexible and as many can be run as will be necessary to accommodate the crowds.

### Death of a Bellefonte Citizen.

Joseph D. Pruner, who for many years past has made his home at Bellefonte and was taken Friday, 18th, to the Polyclinic hospital, Philadelphia, for treatment on account of hemorrhages, died suddenly in that institution on Saturday evening, his only remaining brother, Col. E. J. Pruner, of Tyrone, left at once for Philadelphia, and had the remains taken to Bellefonte for burial. The only members surviving of this numerous and prominent family are Mrs. John Hoffer, of Bellefonte, and E. J. Pruner, of Tyrone. He would have been 55 years of age had he lived until September 8, next.

### Largely Attended.

Rev. Fischer's farewell sermons in the congregations of his charge, were well attended. Eighteen years service in one charge is more than the average of ministers can boast of. Rev. Fischer now enters his new field at Shamokin, Pa., where the Lutherans will, no doubt, find they have not made a mistake in their choice. Last Sabbath afternoon his farewell sermon was preached in the Centre Hall church, to a crowded audience.

### Died at Georges Valley.

On last Sunday, Miss Anna Ripka, daughter of Mr. William Ripka, passed peacefully away, at her home in Georges Valley. Miss Ripka had been a severe sufferer for about a year, from the effects of a tumor which caused her death at the time stated. She was aged about twenty-three years. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning, Rev. W. E. Fischer, of the Lutheran church conducting the services. Interment was made in the Georges Valley cemetery.

### The Dry Spell in Cumberland county.

Cumberland county farmers have also felt the drought severely. At Newburg farmers are without feed for their stock and some have been obliged to sell their cattle. A number of horses were taken to Carlisle and sold at auction upon the public square.

### Game of Ball.

On last Friday afternoon a game of ball was played at Spring Mills, between the Spring Mills Academy and Millheim clubs, resulting in a victory for the latter by a score of 17 to 29. The Academy boys fielded closely and batted Luse hard, but lost the game by overthrowing.

### Wedding Trip.

Last Thursday morning a Pullman car reached Bellefonte, intended to take Fred Reynolds and bride and wedding party on a trip. The program runs to Montreal, Canada, thence to the World's Fair. May they have a happy time.

### Fire Stops a Sheriff Sale.

Two houses at Port Matilda, the property of I. C. Marks, which were to be up for sheriff sale on Saturday, were destroyed by fire on the night previous, Friday. What the fire burns down Sheriff Ishler will not need to knock down.

### To be Held at Reading.

The State convention of the Christian Endeavor Societies will be held at Reading, October 10, 11 and 12. Between 2,500 and 3,000 delegates will be in attendance.

### Resumed Operation.

After a shut down of three weeks the Axe Factory at Mill Hall has resumed operation again, and hundreds of men who were thrown out of employment have again returned to work.

——REPORTER only $1.50 per year.

# COURT NEWS

## MONDAY AFTERNOON AND TUESDAYS' SESSIONS.

**Commonwealth List Large.—No Heavy Cases.—Usual Number of f. and b. Cases on the List.**

Court called a little after nine o'clock on Monday morning, with his Honor A. O. Furst, President Judge of the 49th Judiciary District, and the Associate Judges, Thomas F. Riley, and C. A. Faulkner on the bench.

The forenoon was taken up by the attorneys presenting petitions, which were read and approved by the court. The grand jury was then sworn and retired to the grand jury room for deliberation on the different bills that will be laid before them by the District Attorney, with Robert J. Haynes, of Snow Shoe, as foreman.

The constables of the different boroughs and townships then made their returns to the court.

A. G. Kramer, a practicing attorney, from Clearfield county was specially admitted to practice in the several courts of Centre county.

Hon. John B. Linn then read the resolutions adopted by the Centre Co. Bar Association on the death of James H. Rankin, the oldest practicing attorney in Centre county, after which court adjourned until two o'clock, in respect to the memory of Mr. Rankin.

Court called at two p. m. After hearing a number of petitions, district attorney Singer called the case of the Com. vs. James Swisher, charge f. and b., prosecutrix, Emma McDonald. Jury called and case tried. The verdict of the jury, guilty.

H. G. Swabb plead guilty to the charge of f. and b. and Judge Furst gave him the usual sentence in such cases. Prosecutrix, Lizzie Brooks.

Com. vs. Geo. E. Lamb, violating the liquor law. Indictment quashed.

Com. vs. John Richard, charge, surety of the peace, and Com. vs. Geo. Miller, charge, surety of the peace. These cases were tried together before the court. The sentence of the court was that Richards and Miller each enter into their own recognizance for one hundred dollars for their good behavior and costs of prosecution; and Mrs. Annie Gordon enter into her own recognizance for one hundred dollars for her good behavior.

Com. vs. T. Feragus, an Austrian, charge, vagrancy. Not guilty, and county pay costs.

Com. vs. H. H. Schroyer and James E. Barry. Charge, forcible entry and detainer. Verdict, not guilty, and one half of the costs to be paid by Dr. Dartt, and the other half by H. H. Schroyer.

The first case Tuesday morning was a surety of the peace case, from Julian, against John Bowers, with T. A. Ardell prosecutor; John Bowers enter into recognizance for good behavior and costs.

Com. vs. R. L. Dartt, assault and battery; prosecutor James E. Barry. Verdict, not guilty, and costs divided.

Com. vs. Samuel Meiss, assault and battery; sentence, costs and nine months in jail.

Com. vs. James Hurley, and Com. vs. Mrs. Hurley, assault and battery, Anna Morrisy prosecutrix. Verdict, not guilty, and costs equally divided.

Com. vs. Wm. Walker; setting outlines in trout streams; guilty.

Com. vs. Wesley Straw; malicious mischief; not guilty; county pay costs.

Com. vs. Michael Dougherty. Bill ignored; defendant pay costs.

Com. vs. W. H. Young; larceny. Defendant plead guilty; one dollar fine and costs and 1 year and 9 months in the Western penitentiary.

### Church Dedication.

The Evangelical Lutheran church, corner of Linn and Allegheny streets, Bellefonte, will be dedicated on Sunday, September 3rd, 1892. The services in the morning, at 10.30 o'clock will be conducted by Rev. E. J. Wolf, D. D., Professor of Church History in Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa. Evening service at 7.30 by Rev. H. W. McKnight, D. D. L. L. D., President of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.

### The Oldest Postmaster Bounced.

John Dateman, Republican, has been removed from the postoffice at West Milton. He was the oldest postmaster in continual service in the United States and his picture as such is now on exhibition at the World's Fair. He was appointed by Andrew Jackson in 1835.

### Taxes For 1893.

The duplicates of county, state, school and borough taxes for 1893 are now in the hands of the collectors and the taxes are due and payable. An abatement of 5 per cent. will be allowed on all taxes paid within 60 days. After the expiration of six months 5 per cent. will be added.

### Struck Water.

Mrs. Bairfoot had a well dug on her farm west of town, last week, and struck a small stream of water at a depth of sixteen feet. By going deeper it is expected a good stream will be found. How lucky to get water at so short a depth.

### Sale of Personal Property.

Rev. Fischer will make sale of personal property, September 8th, 1893, at 1:30 p. m.


Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

**Royal Baking Powder**

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**


## AN AGED LADY DEAD.

**Mrs Ulrich Breathed Her Last on Sunday Morning.**

Early on Sunday morning Mrs. Michael Ulrich, one of Tusseyville's most respected and highly esteemed citizens peacefully breathed her last, surrounded by many kind and loving friends.

Mrs. Ulrich, though quite an aged lady had been enjoying good health until three weeks ago when she was suddenly taken sick with gangreen on her foot, which was of a dangerous nature, and although she received the best medical treatment and nursing, the disease made rapid progress and on Sunday morning death relieved her of her sufferings.

Mrs. Ulrich at the death of her husband some years ago, was left alone, having no children, but being of a kind and generous disposition had many friends who faithfully attended to her wants during her sickness. She was aged 80 years.

The funeral, which took place from her late home, on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, was largely attended. Interment was made in the Tusseyville cemetery, Rev. W. E. Fischer, for many years her pastor, officiated at the services.

### Base Ball at Aaronsburg.

The Centre Hall boys went to Aaronsburg on Tuesday to measure bats and legs with the team of that ancient town. David Boozer and a Mr. Musser, acted as umpires. There was a fairly good crowd to witness the game. Aaronsburg has some good base-ballists, but on this occasion the Centre Hall boys turned out gooder, consisting of John Meyer, Frank Ross, Grant Meyer, John Martz, Willis Holly, Will Kuhn, Rob. Krumbine, Newton Krebs, and Tom Bartges. The Aaronsburg club had hired Luse, the Millheim pitcher, but our boys batted him out of the box in the third inning.

The game turned Centre Hall 24, Aaronsburg 10. In consequence of which the Aaronsbuggers paid the expenses for the Centre Hallbuggers. Everything passed off pleasantly, except at the windup, Centre Hall, having won the game claimed the ball, to which Aaronsburg objected, and Centre Hall yielded.

### The Drouth—Yet no Suffering.

The recent drouth has been the severest Centre county has yet experienced; in some portions of the state it has been worse than with us, while from the west and other sections of the country come the same complaints. While the want of rain has caused only a half crop of corn, oats and potatoes, yet we are far from the brink of starvation, there is enough to feed all. The wheat crop was fair, having ripened before the drouth set in. The fruit and berry crop has been affected by the dry spell, as also the vegetable gardens, but we have enough of all to get through without suffering, and we can be thankful for that—Providence has given us enough to eat, and a famine is still far from our doors. Pestilence has not been sent among us, and the general health of the country never was better. What more could we wish? There is no cause for grumbling.

### Coal Prospects.

The men now at work on a shaft for coal on the John Emerick farm, about 3 miles below Centre Hall, seem confident they will find coal within two weeks. They are familiar with the work of prospecting for coal, and declare all signs tend that way unmistakably. We trust they are right, to strike coal in this valley would be a big thing indeed. Samples of the outcrop shown us would seem to be the next thing to coal. We anxiously await the developments of the next two weeks. If the parties now at work strike coal, just think of Centre Hall becoming a coal centre, lots going up to fabulous prices, new railroads coming in, a city charter, new streets and a general boom all around.

### Pastor Resigned.

Rev. George E. Addams, of the Reformed church, has sent in his resignation as pastor of the Aaronsburg charge. The same is to take effect on the first of October, when the reverend gentleman intends to retire from the pulpit and make his future home in Reading.

### High Wind.

From all sections we learn that Monday night's storm knocked the corn in all directions—some lies north, some south, some east and some west. Much fruit was blown off the trees, most of it green and not fit for use.

——REPORTER only $1.50 per year.

## A LETTER FROM THE COAST.

There is not the crowd and bustle in Atlantic City this season as last year. Those accustomed to swell the numbers feel the tightness of the times, and either shorten their stay here or remain at home.

This is a restful place notwithstanding the various attractions and amusements. The strong sea breeze experienced through the warm days has been most invigorating. The heavy storm on Sabbath, followed by a drop in the temperature, sent a number of visitors away on Monday. The seashore is not specially attractive during rainy days or when the mercury is below summer heat.

The ocean has been quite rough this week, which makes the bathing difficult and somewhat dangerous. The sight however is grand beyond description. Watching from the extreme end of the main pier, which extends about two thousand feet into the sea, (and boy-like I took the deepest point,) the prospect was like the winter scene on the Adirondack region—hills and mountains capped with snow, with ravines, glens and valleys, giving beauty and ruggedness to the scene.

The swells and breakers rolling and dashing against the piers and pillars, impress us with the matchless force of the elements, while it lifts the thoughts to Him whose voice can quickly calm the angry waves.

Atlantic City has a population of fifteen thousand. It is emphatically a city of hotels. I am told it has more hotel capacity than New York. But the proprietors are not realizing their usual profits this year; one reports a deficit of two thousand dollars; but think of it, he pays four thousand six hundred dollars rent. I hear little politics or business discussed here—perhaps the people are seeking rest from both.

JAS. W. BOAL.
Atlantic City, Aug. 24.

### Great Cash Sale.

Great Cash Sale of Stiff Hats—brown, light brown, tans and blacks—for men and boys.

$1.50 Hats, - now $1.00
$2.00 Hats, - now $1.50
$2.50 and $3.00 Hats, now $2.00

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte

### Married.

At the Evangelical parsonage at Centre Hall, August 24, by Rev. C. H. Goodling, Mr. William C. Sheesley, of Spring Mills, and Miss Sarah Eisenhuth, of Coburn.

### GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 58 |
| Rye | 58 |
| Corn | 46 |
| Oats new | 28 |
| Barley | 40 |
| Buckwheat | |

### PRODUCE AT STORES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Butter | 20 |
| Eggs | 15 |
| Lard | 10 |
| Shoulders | 12 |
| Ham | 13 |
| Tallow | 4 |
| Potatoes | 65 |
| Sides | 10 |


**A New Line** of choice Patterns, of Irish Lawns, Challis, Ginghams, etc. Straw seats, hammocks.

o—o

**10c.** For a dozen of Palm Fans.

o—o

**50c.** for a pair of very neat Lace Curtains.

o—o

**19c.** For a nice brass trim-walnut Curtain Pole.

o—o

**5c.** for a fair Gingham for Aprons.

o—o

**5c.** for a regular 10c. bottle of Mucilage.

o—o

**4C.** for a spool of Coat's Cotton, the best in the world. Others offer inferior thread for the money.

o—o

**4C.** for a cake of fine quality washing soap.

**Garmans.**